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THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

[From Ohamoers' Edinburg Journal.]

UMANGI D.

The music of Spring's in the grove, Will;
The flowers are out in the dell;
And the pioneer bee exults, lad,
O'er the gleam of the cowslip's bell.
Far down by the murmuring brook, there,
The pure shining daffodils blow;
But the golden dreams are away, lad,
That were mine in that Spring long ago!

There is balm in the morning breeze, Will;
There is song in the morning skies;
And the rosy sunbeams kiss, lad,
The dewy from the violets' eyes.
Far down in the depths of the pine-wood,
In the twilight the blackbirds sing;
But never the joy can they bring, lad,
That they gave in that golden Spring!

There are frisking lambs in the meads, Will;
There are bees on the bending flowers;
And the wind-dove coos to his mate, lad,
'Mid the hush of the evening hours.
The lily dreams over the foam, Will
And the sunbeam sleeps on the sea;
But the songs and the flowers of yore, lad,
Shall never come back to me!

There's a grave far down in the vale, Will,
By the side of the churchyard wall;
There often I sit all alone, lad,
Till the dews in the twilight fall;
And I gaze on the violets sweet, Will,
That watch her with tender eyes;
And I mingle my tears with the dews, lad,
As they fall from the far-off skies!

Here are the flowers she gave me, Will—
"Just withered violets" you say;
But I'll ever keep fresh in my heart, lad,
That face who has passed away!
And when in that garden we meet, Will,
Where the violets always bl w,
She'll smile as I give her the flowers, lad,
That I got from her long ago.

[From All the Year Round.]

A ROUND OF VERY OLD JOKES

In a recent number of All the Year Round, some examples were given of the cosmopolitan character of anecdote and humor, and of the curious fidelity with which the same joke, although localized and assigned to a particular individual in one country, is found to reproduce itself among other races and nationalities.

It is less commonly known through how long a line of traditions these "merry jests" have come down to our day, and how many of the drolleries, still popular among ourselves, are almost literal reproductions of the fun and humor which shook the sides of generations past and gone in remote ages of antiquity.

Probably one of the very last quarters to which a modern humorist in search of specimens of the wit and humor of the ancients would think of turning, would be the works of the philosophers; and among the philosophers, perhaps the least promising would seem to be the spiritualized and dreamy school of the Neo-Platonists. One might with equal appearance of probability, expect to find a rechauffe of Joe Miller in the metaphysics of Reid, or in Bishop Berkeley's Minute Philosopher, or look for a string of puns and comicalities, such as Hood's in Wordsworth's Excursion. Nevertheless, if the reader's curiosity be active enough to encounter the trouble of looking through a little known and very unattractive volume, printed in the seventeenth century, the works of Hierocles, a Neo-Platonist philosopher, who lived at Alexandria about the year 450—he will find, strangely associated with a Book on Providence, Fate and Free Will, a Commentary on the Golden Verses of Pythagoras, and seven books On Duties to the Gods, to Parents, and to Society, a little collection of Asteia or Pleasantries, which, with a few modifications of name and place, would in almost every respect fall in with the tone of a modern jest-book, and might take its place most appropriately as a supplementary chapter to Joe Miller. Perhaps it is only reverent to the memory of the grave Neo-Platonist to add, that although printed among his acknowledged works, and formerly ascribed to him as author, the verdict of modern criticism has set this judgment aside, and assigned the authorship of the Asteia to another Hierocles, of later date and of very inferior fame.

But whoever may have been the author of this little collection of comicalities, it is impossible not to be struck by the fidelity with which their spirits, and almost, their very terms, have been handed down to us through all the intervening centuries. Even the hero, or more properly, perhaps, the victim, of these pleasantries, (for they are almost invariably at his expense), is identical with his representative in modern anecdote. He is a certain Scholasticus or "schoolman," the Dominic Samson of Sir Walter Scott's novel whose simplicity, awkwardness and want of perception of the fitness of things, betray him into all kinds of blunders and absurdities. No special nationality is assigned to Scholasticus in the Asteia, but his blunders are for the most part of the class which the modern anecdotist would ascribe to an Irishman, and which among the Greeks were popularly represented as characterizing the people of Abdera.

Every one for example, has heard the Irish counterpart of the following:

"One of twin-brothers having died, Scholasticus soon afterwards chanced to meet the survivor. 'Was it you that died,' said he,' or your brother?'" Again, there is a story still popular among our story-tellers, of a gentleman writing a letter at his club, and breaking off in the middle of the page by telling his correspondent that he had a great deal more to write, but can go no further, on account of a confounded Irishman, who is looking over his shoulder and reading every word as he puts it on the paper, whereupon the Irishman unconsciously convicts himself by solemnly declaring that he had not read one single line of the letter. Who can fail to see the germ of this anecdote in the analogous blunder of Scholasticus?

"When Scholasticus was in Greece, a friend wrote to request that he would buy some books for him. Scholasticus neglected the commission. After some time, when he returned home, he met his friend. 'By-the-by,' said he, 'I never received that letter which you wrote me about the books when I was in Greece.'"

There is another well-known Joe Miller story about an Irish soldier, who, during a battle, was carrying on his back a wounded comrade to have his leg amputated by the surgeon. On their way to the ambulance, a cannon-ball without the Irishman's perceiving it, carried away the wounded man's head, and the surgeon, when he saw the headless body, rated the Irishman for bringing him such a case. "By the powers," replied the Irishman, "he told me it was his leg." This blunder is anticipated almost in its very terms by Scholasticus.

"Scholasticus's son was sent off by his father to the wars. When he was setting out from his home he promised his father that he would bring back to him the head of one of the enemy: 'Oh!' said Scholasticus. 'I don't care if you come back even without your own head, provided only I see you come back safe and happy.'

Still more literal is the identity of the modern story of the Scotchman's horse, which just died as the owner had brought it to live on a straw a day, with the joke against Scholasticus.

"Scholasticus wishing to train his horse to live on very little, gradually took away the fodder from him. At length, of course, the horse died of starvation. 'What a pity!' said Scholasticus, 'just as I had trained him to live on nothing he dies!'"

There are similar prototypes of the Irish bull, or the Irish blunder.

Scholasticus in trying to learn to swim has a narrow escape from drowning. Straightway he vows that "he will never touch water again till he shall first have learned how to swim."

A friend tells him that he was dreaming about him last night, and that he imagined he met him and saluted him. "I beg your pardon," said Scholasticus, "for not returning the salute, but I did not observe you."

Another of his friends falling seriously ill Scholasticus goes to see him. On his asking him how he was, the patient was not able to answer him, and Scholasticus became very angry; "I hope I shall soon be sick myself," said he; "and when you ask me how I am, I shall pay you back by not answering you."

Again, wishing to see how he looks while sleeping, he shuts his eyes and stands before the looking-glass. Hearing that ravens live to the age of two hundred years, he buys a raven in order to test by experiment whether this account as to their age in true. On another occasion, on board ship in a storm, seeing the rest of the passengers lashing themselves to planks, hencoops, oars, and other objects, as a security in case of wreck, Scholasticus makes himself fast to an anchor. Finally, having occasion to make a hurried journey, upon his coming to the ferry, he enters the ferryboat on horseback, booted and spurred, and when asked why he does so, replies that he wants to get over the river more quickly

In some of the anecdotes, two Scholasticuses are introduced, in order to play each other off, and thus mutually to heighten each other's absurdity.

Scholasticus one day is surprised to meet a brother Scholasticus who had lately been reported to be dead. "Is it possible?" says Scholasticus. "Why, I heard that you were dead!" "Well" replied his friend, "you see me still alive and kicking." Scholasticus shook his head. "That is all very well," said he, "but I assure you that the person who told me was a much more credible authority."

So again, Scholasticus and his friend, who, as it chanced, was bald, having occasion to keep watch together, agreed to divide the duty between them, each in turn sleeping while the other kept twatch, to be by his partner awakened when the time of his own watch arrived. During one of Scholasticus' sleeping times, his friend played him the trick of shaving his head. Scholasticus, on awaking, put up his hand, and feeling his head bald, called out in alarm, that "they had awakened the wrong person."

But for the most part the point of the joke is purely the simplicity and awkwardness of the unhappy subject, or his ignorance of the affairs of common life. Thus when he sees a friend who was about purchasing a horse carefully inspecting his teeth, with a view, of course, to ascertain the horse's age, he expresses his surprise that his friend would take so much trouble, whereas he might be satisfied that the horse's teeth was all right, as he had just seen him eat his corn with great avidity. On another occasion having a house to sell, he brings with him one of the stones of the wall "as a sample of the house." On another, seeing his doctor coming up the street, he hides behind a wall, "being ashamed," as he says, "to meet the doctor—it is so long since I have been ill." And when a thievish slave continued to steal his wine by boring a hole in the bottom of a jar which Scholasticus had carefully sealed, and when a friend in explanation suggested that, perhaps the wine had been abstracted from the bottom, "You fool!" says Scholasticus, "dont you see that it is not the bottom of the wine, but the top that is gone!"

Such are the jokes of our friend Hierocles. Not very profound, it must be confessed, nor of a high order of humorous invention. But, nevertheless, it is impossible not to recognize in them the type, if not the actual germ of much of what passes for humor in our self satisfied age; and, in common with the analogies between the tradition, the legend, and the fiction of different races, and ages widely distant in time from each other, they serve to illustrate that community, or it may be that mutual intercommunication of thought, which is a bond of connection between all literatures, the rudest and the most refined, that which has hardly emerged from the simplest elementary stage, and that which has reached the highest degree of culture and elaboration.

BRILLIANTS.

PEACE.

A peace is of the nature of a conquest.
For then both parties nobly are subdued.
And neither party loses.

[*Shakspeare*

A COMMON BOND.

For God who made it is terming earth so full,
And made the pound dependent on the dull.
The strong upon the weak thereby would show
One common bond should link us all below.

[*Mrs. Norton.*

LOVE ETERNAL.

But Love dies not, the child of Gold,
The soother o' life's many woes;
She scatters fragrance round the sod
Where buried hopes repose:
She leads us with her radiant hand
Earth's pleasant streams and pastures by,
Still pointing to a better land
Of bliss beyond the sky!

[*W. H. Burleigh.*

THE SAVIOR.

He stood upon the reeling deck; his form
Made visible by the lightning, and his brow
Pale and uncovered to the rushing storm,
Told of a triumph man may never know—
Power undervised and mighty!—Peace—be still!"
The great waves heard Him, and the storm's loud tone
Went moaning into silence at his will;

And the thick clouds, where yet the lightning shone,
And slept the latent thunder, rolled away,
Until no trace of tempest lurked behind,
Changing, upon the pinions of the wind,
To stormless wanderers, beautiful and gay.

[*Whittier.*

A DOUBLE ELOPEMENT.

A Young Girl Runs Off with Her Lover and Her Father's Money—The Gay Deceiver Takes the Money and Re-Elopes Solus.

From the Detroit Union, Sept. 18.

A wealthy and respectable farmer of Genesee county, whom we will call Blank, arrived in the city this morning in search of his daughter Nellie. He says she left her home in company with a young man named Tarbull on Monday night, and that before taking her departure, provided herself with about $480 of his money, which was locked up in a bureau drawer. Nellie is but sweet sixteen, and a very good-looking lass; she has a good home, and was the pet of her father and mother, and was highly esteemed by all who knew her. She had met Tarbull at the house of a friend in the city of Flint. He being a young man possessing a fine personal appearance, Nellie was smitten. Frequent meetings at the friend's and her brother's home only increased the attachment between the two, and ere a month had passed Tarbull asked the consent of her stern parent for the hand of his darling. The old gent couldn't see it in that light, because he thought his Nellie too young to enter the marriage state, and he didn't like Tarbull's appearance, or his prospect in life. The young lovers took this as a stunner to their future bliss, at first, but soon made up their minds to elope and leave the old folks to make the best of it. Accordingly the plans were concocted, and the necessary arrangements made to carry them. On Monday evening of last week Tarbull hired a livery gig at Flint and drove out to secure his precious Nellie, who had made her preparations, telling her mother she was going to a neighbor's and would return shortly. The night passed and no Nellie made her appearance. The father went to the house of the neighbor the following morning, and learned to his utter dismay that his daughter had not been there at all. He returned home completely puzzled, as well as alarmed at Nellie's unaccountable absence. The father and mother then went to her room, and found a note addressed to them lying on the stand. It informed that she had "gone off" with the "feller of her choice," and any time they saw fit to forgive her and receive her George, a letter addressed to Detroit would reach herself and husband that was to be. It was also discovered that she had taken the money above mentioned and all of her best wearing apparel. This occurred on Monday evening of last week, and on Tuesday last the old gentleman received a letter from his Nellie stating that Tarbull had brought her to Detroit, but did not marry her as he agreed. He succeeded in getting the $480, and left her to get home as best she might. Where he went to she did not know. The old gentleman feels very bad about the matter, and is anxious to reclaim his girl and take her home, but swears eternal vengeance against the young scamp who not only stole his daughter, but his greenbacks. Blank has drawn his scalping knife and is on the war-path, and is determined to chastise the villain Tarbull.

How to Make Yourself Unhappy.

In the first place, if you want to make yourself miserable, be selfish. Think all the time of yourself and your things. Don't care about anything else. Have no feelings for any one but yourself. Never think of enjoying the satisfaction of seeing others happy, but rather, if you see a smiling face, be jealous lest another should enjoy what you have not. Envy every one who is better off in any respect than yourself; think unkindly toward them, and speak lightly of them. Be constantly afraid lest some one should encroach upon your rights; watchful against it, and if any one comes near your things, snap at him like a mad dog. Contend earnestly for everything that is your own, though it may not be worth a pin; for your rights are just as much concerned as if it were a pound of gold. Never yield a point. Be very sensitive, and take everything that is said to you in playfulness in the most serious manner. Be jealous of your friends, lest they should not think enough of you; and if at any time they should seem to neglect you, put the worst construction upon their conduct you can.

It is said that the man who marries a woman younger than himself forms her character to suit his own; if he marries a woman older than himself she adapts herself to him; but if he marries a woman of his own age continual warfare is the inevitable result.

In his recent voyage across the Atlantic, Mr. Sothern had prepared a little play for the amusement of his fellow-travelers. The squeamishness of a brace of persons who were among the passengers, and who "objected to play-acting," prevented the great actor from affording amusement and entertainment to every one else on board.

Fall Fashion Foibles.

The pretty fashion of wearing bracelets is coming in again.

Great quantities of thread lace are used, making bonnets very expensive.

New round hats have very narrow brims and high tapering crowns approaching sugar-loaf shape.

In ornaments, all sorts of fancy jewelry are preferred to the regulation gold ones. Enamels of divers colors, made after designs popular in the middle ages, are to be seen everywhere.

From the immense quantities of alpaca and mohair fabrics in market there is evidently an increasing demand for them, and the making-up is destined hereafter to be greatly facilitated by the introduction of the sashes.

The new garment of which most is seen and heard is the Dolman. There are varities of this wrap, but its peculiar feature is its great wing-like sleeve, or a side piece over the arm hanging in a point below the rest of the garment.

An evidence of the return of favor to the sash is seen in the readiness with which leather belts have been adopted—scarcely any lady now being willing to dispense with a moroco or Russia leather belt, with the chatelaine that holds the purse or shopping-satchel.

Wide sashes, almost like scarves, form a great feature of the costumes at Aix les Bains. Some are made of a thick Turkish silk, with many colored stripes; others are composed of an Indian material, a primitive-looking, soft cloth, magnificently embroidered with large flowers in blue and purple silk.

Watered ribbons are largely imported, and will probably be very commonly worn. A glace ribbon shows the new contrasts prettily by having the warp of one color and the woof of another. Gros faille ribbon, soft and very richly repped, will remain the first choice with people of taste, notwithstanding the introduction of novelties. All bonnets have long strings to tie under the chin, and also many loops, knots, and bows of ribbon.

The new bonnets are of eccentric and indescribable shapes. Frames are not larger than those of last season, but they are so elaborately trimmed that they appear large. The front is a rolled coronet, the head piece is broad, and the crown is high and tapering, with a tendency toward a round top. The trimming is massed behind, leaving the front almost bare; the bonnet is worn far back on the head, and the whole effect is high and slender.

The fancy for black lace exceeds if possible the fancy for white. Those most in vogue are Chantilly, Guipure, Llama, and Spanish lace. Chantilly, the most elegant black lace which we have, is the trimming for velvet. It varies at three inches in width, according to the quality, from three to fourteen dollars a yard. The imitation is the English thread, which imitates its quality and repeats its patterns so perfectly that at a little distance it is almost impossible to tell them apart.

The Marguerite polonaise has disappeared from among imported goods, and in its place we have the loose-belted polonaise, with a single seam down the middle of the back. This is largely imported in black velvet and drap d'ete, richly embroidered, or else ornate with jet passementerie, jet fringe, and guipure lace. It is lined throughout with thin silk, and the waist is interlined with flannel. The belt is four lapping folds of faille fastened in front by a small bow of ribbon, and a similar bow fastens the lace ruche that trims the neck of most wraps.

Dressing and Diplomacy.

The Pall Mall Gazette of September 9 says:

"Ladies and others who take an interest in variations of costume will pick up some useful hints by studying the proceedings of the three Emperors at Berlin. Seldom, indeed, have three sisters in one family displayed such ingenuity in this respect as that exhibited by their Majesties at the great court dinner served in the White Hall on Saturday evening. The emperor of Austria, says the telegram, wore a Russian uniform and a Prussian order, the Emperor Alexander a Prussian uniform and an Austrian order, and the Emperor William an Austrian uniform with the Russian order of St. Andrew. No two emperors, it will be observed, were dressed alike, and all three had dipped into each other's wardrobe. Probably we shall next hear of the Emperor of Austria in a Prussian uniform with a Russian order, the Emperor Alexander in an Austrian uniform with a Prussian order, and the Emperor William in a Russian uniform with an Austrian order. It would require a fatiguing amount of arithmetical knowledge to calculate the various changes their Majesties will be able to ring on the common wardrobes they have thus pleasantly established, but we may take it for granted that this interchange of clothing augurs well for the peace of Europe; at all events, it is quite impossible that war could be declared until each Emperor had retired to his own dressing-room and put on his proper habiliments. A sudden appeal to arms when the emperors were dressed in the wrong uniforms would lead to such serious complications that even Prince Bismarck himself would shrink from creating the conflagration."

How to do It.

A party who proposes to publish a new Housekeeper's Guide sends the following extracts from the forthcoming work:

Plain sauce—an interview with a Saratoga hotel clerk.

To make a good jam—ask any horse-car conductor.

To boil a tongue—drink scalding coffee.

To make a good broil—leave a lettter from one of your old sweethearts where your wife can find it.

How to make an Indian loaf—give him a gallon of whisky.

How to make good puffs—send a publisher fifty cents a line for them.

A plain loaf—a visit to the prairies.

How to make pi—jostle a printer's elbow.

To "bone" a turkey—take it when the poulterer is not looking.

To corn beef—feed your cattle at a brewery.

How to select a foul—ask the umpire of a base-ball match.

A plain stew—a trip in an old-fashioned street railway car on a warm day.

How to dress beats—a horsewhip is a good thing to dress beats with, especially if they are dead-beats.

POINTS FOR FARMERS.

CHEAP PAINT.

Take eleven pounds of unslacked lime and one gallon of boiling water, and stir into a thick pudding; then add to it two gallons of boiled linseed oil and one-quarter of a pound of white potash dissolved in one pint of boiling water. Mix thoroughly, and if the oil and potash do not unite, add a little more potash water; there must be enough to cut the oil perfectly, but no more. It will look thicker than common paint, but will spread easily with a common paint brush, and will wear excellently well, and has all the appearance of a superior paint, while its cost is less than half as much. For a paint for barn, outhouses, fences, etc., it is unequalled.

EFFECT OF GROUND BONE UPON LAND.

To be of any virtue whatever, ground bone must be placed where it will undergo decomposition. It will rot under the influence of heat alone. Its efficiency is greater or less in proportion to the greater or less rapidity with which it decomposes. Placed in a dry soil, in a dry season, its effects will scarcely be perceptible; whereas, in a moist soil, having a sufficient warmth, its influence upon any crop will be strongly marked. For intermixture with sour soils, no other material is superior. It neutralizes the acid, and warms and decomposes all the vegetable matter. The only way recommended for using the Brighton phosphate upon dry, sandy fields, is the application with it of barn-yard manure, or in a compost of these articles. These manures will hold water in the soil and hasten the decay of the bone. In the vicinity of Hatfield the most gratifying results were obtained from sandy fields by this process.

HARD AND SOFT WATER.

All housewives may not know how materially the effects of hard and soft water differ in the cooking of various vegetables; while one species of vegetables requires hard or soft water, as the case may be, another species becomes sensibly deteriorated by it. For instance, peas and beans, cooked in hard water, containing lime or gypsum, will not boil tender because those substances harden vegetable caseine. In soft water they boil tender, and lose a certain raw, rank taste, which they retain in hard water. Many vegetables (as onions) boil nearly tasteless in soft water, because all the flavor is dissolved out. The addition of salt often checks this, as in the case of onions, causing the vegetables to retain their peculiar flavoring principles, besides much nutritious matter which might be lost in soft water. Thus it appears that the salt hardens the water to a degree. For extracting the juices of meat to make a broth or soup, soft water, unsalted and cold at first, is best, for it much more readily penetrates the tissues; but for boiling meats where the juices should be retained hard water is preferable and the meat should be put in while it is boiling so as to seal up the pores at once.

SEE TO THE CLOVER.

Mr. Curtis, before the Farmers' Club, says: "Hogs can be wintered on clover hay cut green, if it is steamed to a pulp, without any meal or bran being added."

Cattle reducing this to a pulp by mastication, get a similar effect. There are leading farmers who keep their dairies during the winter on clover hay alone, or clover and cornstalks. This till the cows are turning to grass, and they go into pasture strong and in good flesh, giving a large yield of milk at the same time. This being a fact, as is demonstrated yearly, why we are feeding grain? Simply because we neglect or disregard early cutting, fearing we cannot cure our hay in this early or green stage. It is no more an excuse than anything else. Others do it, cut early, and cure fair as well.

Have the hay capped, and there is no danger of spoiling. Use the tender freeley, which will expedite the drying. By cutting the first crop (clover) early when just in blossom, the second crop may be cut, and in good time, leaving time enough for an after growth for protection.

Here are two crops; and as clover can be made to yield well with comparatively little expense, it is unnecessary to call attention to the benefit derived in this way. Plaster now, a bushel to the acre, and determine beforehand that you will make the test, and make it. If not on a large scale, at least test it on a small one. Have the hay caps ready; there is no time for that now. What we need is testing, and testing fairly. If the best farmers are reaping advantage here, why may we not all have it? Clover is the farmer's plan of profit. Those engaging earliest in it, fully, will get the most of the benefit.

SHEEP ON LOW GROUND.

It is generally believed by farmers, writes a correspondent, that low, wet land is very unfavorable for sheep. I have kept a flock for four years in a pasture of this description—for the first two years with unfavorable results. My sheep were unhealthy, and many of them died. I ascribe it to the wetness of my pasture. Upon the recommendation of an old farmer, I gave the sheep charcoal mixed with salt. The beneficial effects of this mixture was soon apparent. My sheep presented a more healthful appearance. I have continued the treatment, and the animals have continued to thrive! I suppose the medicinal qualities of this mixture consist in the disinfectant property of the charcoal, and in the invaluable tonic and alterative properties of the salt, we may add; for like many other remedial agents, this article when given in small doses, augments the digestive functions. In larger doses it is catharic.

VARIETIES.

STANLEY'S next search will be for O'Conor's position.

A THIEF, who went to steal pears in an orchard, at Waldham, Mass., dropped a wallet containing $100. He has not yet claimed it.

THE annual coal yield of Ireland is 130,000 tons. Ireland is said to contain some of the richest coal fields in the world, but they are worked only moderately.

TWO of the Augusta, Ga., *demi-monde* were sent to jail for creating a disturbance in a lady's house, which they had visited for the purpose of breaking off an engagement between the lady's daughter and a young man of that city.

CURTIN ON CAMERON

Protest Against Ring Rule From Pennsylvania's Great War Governor.

"THE REGENERATION OF MY NATIVE STATE IN THE OCTOBER ELECTION."

"Bitter Sorrows of the People."

'Buckalew's Confessed Integrity and Consistent Devotion to Reform."

NEW YORK, September 24.—The following letter from ex-Governor Curtin appears in the *Tribune* this morning:

SARATOGA, September 24.—*My Dear Sir:* Your favor of the 11th inst., informing me of my nomination by the Liberal Republican State Committee as a candidate for Delegate at Large to the Constitutional Convention, and enclosing an address to the people of the State recommending my election, came duly to hand, but extreme illness prevented my reading the letter and considering the subject until now. I am still quite feeble, and unable to write without the aid of an amanuensis. But the near approach of the election, and the gravity of the issues immediately affecting the honor and prosperity of Pennsylvania, to be decided in October, compel me to answer when my rest should have been unbroken. The nomination by so many of the purest and best of the old representative Republicans of the State, and presented to the people upon grounds which stand out in brave contrast with the demoralizing political management now so sadly prevalent, is an appeal that I cannot refuse to respect. I therefore accept the nomination, and if it shall be ratified by the people, and health permits, I will discharge its duties with fidelity. I had confidently expected immediately upon my arrival home, to familiarize myself fully with the details of what I well understood in all general aspects, touching the misrule of our commonwealth under its present political control and to speak my convictions at the earliest possible moment. While I cannot ever be indifferent in a presidential contest, I felt that the regeneration of my native State in the October election was of paramount interest to the people, in whose greatness I am interested by every consideration of gratitude and patriotism. The bad rule that has wholly compassed the channels of political administrative authority in Pennsylvania, is not of recent creation. It was the tireless but impotent power that confronted the action of the government, State and National, during the dark days of civil war, and steadily struggled to gather advancement and gain from the bitter sorrows of the people. Six years ago it attained control in our State. How it was achieved is remembered in humiliation by all—why it was fought and won our subsequent history painfully demonstrates. The Republican organization that has made its name illustrious in maintaining the unity of the States and redeeming a continent to freedom was seized in contempt of the will of the people, and its victories perverted to license wrong. I need not recite how, under an honored name and flag, it has created wide-spread, indeed, almost distrust of authority, and made honest men despair of integrity in legislation, in election, in conferring legislative and administrative honors and even in the administration of public justice. These terrible and steadily growing evils in our public rule have made the people demand the right to resume their sovereignty, to make new safeguards for themselves. But if the proposed convention is to effect a thorough reform it must not be hindered by the vast power of the executive and other State officials. If Mr. Buckalew shall be defeated and a new lease of authority thus conferred upon the despotic control that has long misruled the commonwealth, it will be marvelous indeed if a convention, chosen in the partisan strife of an additional contest, can afford substantial relief or protection to the people. If Pennsylvania is to be restored to purity, the government in all its departments, as well as the convention, must harmonize fully and earnestly in the work of regeneration. Mr. Buckalew's confessed integrity and consistent devotion to reform during the many years of his official services, give the best possible reasons of honest administration, and of a complete restraint upon corruption; and his election seems to be demanded by every consideration of individual manhood and devotion to the honor and advancement of the State. If, as is claimed by desperate leaders of Pennsylvania, to regenerate our State in October will affect the national contest, the cause to be endangered must be wanting in most essetial attributes of popular confidence. Actuated solely by a sense of duty to a people whose devotion in times past furnishes the most grateful memories of my life, I shall vote in October for an honest government in our commonwealth and meet the Presidential issue when it comes before the people in accordance with my long-settled convictions. I cannot consent to sacrifice a great contest for constitutional, legislative and administrative reform because a Presidential election is pending. To yield the question would give fresh victories for misrule and make the efforts for just fundamental restraints either measurably or wholly abortive.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. G. CURTIN.

To the Hon. A. K. McClure, Chairman of the Liberal Republican Committee of Pennsylvania.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Sept. 28, 1872.

HON. GEO. H. PENDLETON, is again at home and will soon take the stump for the Democracy.

AND now Democrats are asked to vote for HARTRANFT out of "pure cussedness," that the stigma of his election may attach to the Republican party!

LEADING Republicans admit that the demonstration did not come up to their expectations. It was HARTRANFT's name that "took the starch right out."

ONE organ has it that there was "one hundred thousand strangers present" another says there was "fifty thousand." The hotel proprietors say they were not full by a long shot. How is it?

NOTWITHSTANDING the handsome Democratic gains in Maine and Vermont our Radical neighbors are still harping on the "glorious" victories. A few more such, as due bill HARTRANFT would say, will "take the starch right out."

THE *Commercial Printing Company* stands alone in its contemptible meanness in charging that Mr. BUCKALEW was a member of the "Sons of Liberty." Its statements are so notoriously false that neither of the Administration organs in this city has seen fit to copy or endorse them—at least they have not yet done so. It is as hard to swallow as was its opium and whisky slander.

SWOOPE should now go to Dr. PAINE and beg him also to "let up on me easy." He can make ten thousand dollars and a vote for HARTRANFT if he can prove what he uttered before a Philadelphia audience a few days ago, in regard to those affidavits and which was printed by the *Commercial Printing Company*. SWOOPE you told lies in Philadelphia, and you know you did. Don't you?

FORNEY strikes right from the shoulder when he proclaims:

We have asserted the opinion that the election of Hartranft and Allen would be far more disastrous to the Republican cause than their defeat. A prominent Republican who has traveled all over the State says: "I found among honest men who favor the re-election of Grant a fear that, as Hartranft's villainies are so notorious and widely known, his election next month would produce disgust in the minds of thinking voters throughout the country, and be disastrous to Grant in November."

WE daily receive letters asking if it is safe to bet on certain results. We desire to state to all such, that we never will advise betting on elections or anything else, and it is a waste of postage stamps to write to us. We believe as firmly as we exist that BUCKALEW will carry Pennsylvania by a large majority, but it does not strengthen the case to bet. Gamblers bet, and Republican office holders may, who handle other people's money, but men who earn their's should invest it in something else.

SOON as some of the loyal patriots, friends of the due bill candidate, read that item in THE POST of yesterday in regard to the decorations in honor of HON. HORACE GREELEY, they began to strip their buildings of the banners and flags. They should have gone the "whole hog" and hung out crape.

We are pleased to note however, that many Republicans took a more sensible view of the situation and their decorations were allowed to remain, in token of respect to one of the best advocates of our interests that Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania ever had.

MORE SCOUNDRELISM.

In addition to the falsehoods circulated by the organs in regard to Mr. BUCKALEW, we learn that the Treasury ring have had slips printed which pretend to give certain votes and speeches of that gentleman on various questions, and in which he is grossly misrepresented. Do not be deceived by such tactics. The ring is desperate and would not hesitate to murder to carry its point.

UNPARALLELLED SCOUNDRELISM.

As the Radical scoundrels feel the halter drawing closely around their necks, they are getting more and more desperate and have resorted to unheard of tactics for the purpose of holding their people in line. It is but a few days ago we exposed the shameful attempt of a GRANT organ in Schuylkill county, this state, actually writing and printing a speech and crediting it to Col. MCCLURE, and now in addition to printing circulars which purport to contain extracts from speeches by Mr. BUCKALEW and his votes on various questions, they are circulating views known to be obnoxious to Northern voters and crediting them to prominent Southern men with a view of firing the Northern heart, keeping up the spirit of hate and retaining themselves in office. What other infamous tactics they will resort to before election day, time alone can develope. We can only say to the friends of Reform not to be surprised or led astray by anything the rascals may invent or attempt.

HARTRANFT AND THE SOLDIERS' LAND BOUNTIES.

The Pittsburgh *Leader*, GRANT, prints the following as a leading editorial in its issue of yesterday:

The communication published so conspiciously in several of our Republican papers last week in which Messrs. Reeder, Cline and others asserted that General Hartranft had nothing to do with "that unfortunate resolution," as Deacon White would call it, of the G. A. R.'s requesting Congress not to grant land bounties to the soldiers, has doubtless been an eminently satisfactory vindication of General Hartranft in the eyes of the civilians who are not specially interested in the matter. It would seem, however, to be eminently unsatisfactory to the soldiers themselves. At least we should judge from the tone of the soldier paper, the *American Volunteer*. That journal not content with hearsay and second-hand denials and exculpations has gone to the original documents for information on the part of Hartranft's complicity with this matter, and finds a couple that bear rather strongly against him, in spite of Reeder's whitewash. It finds in the first place that the *Congressional Globe* thus speaks of the now notorious petition.

By Mr. Storm, of Pennsylvania: A communication from Howard J. Reeder, John F. Hartranft, and others, protesting against the passage of any law granting one hundred and sixty acres of land to soldiers without actual residence thereon, and asking an increase of pension and an equalization of bounties.

This certainly looks as if Hartranft was either implicated with the scheme, or was *represented as being implicated*, to Congress, by Reeder *et al.* But the *Volunteer* has other testimony—no less than that of Hartranft himself. T. J. Petrikin, "corresponding secretary for soldiers," as he signs himself, received a letter from Hartranft in reply to an inquiry regarding this very matter, and a copy of this reply he furnishes to the *Volunteer*. Here it is *verbatim*.

[True copy of the original.]

AUDITOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 22, 1872.

Mr. Thomas J. Petriken:

DEAR SIR:—In answer to your letter just received, I have to say that I was not a member of the G. A. R. Encampment lately held at Philadelphia, but was present during the morning session, of the day of its organization The resolution referred to was not passed while I was present, nor did I attend any subsequent meeting of the convention, and heard nothing more on the subject until the resolution was *sent to me* in print, also containing the names of the committee to present the same to Congress; and this was the first I knew about being on the committee, and was then without my wish or my consent—but *I appreciated the compliment and felt honored for the recognition*, supposing of course that the resolution embodied the sentiments of the soldiers.

The committee have been to Washington, but I did not go with them; and have really had nothing to do with this matter in any way whatever.

Yours truly,
J. F. HARTRANFT.

The italics are the *Volunteer's*, and they point what we think is pretty conclusive evidence that if John F. Hartranft didn't draw up and press this petition to deprive the soldiers of their land bounties (that the land might be given to the railroads) he was consenting thereto. After this exposure of the *Volunteer* we shall have to have Hartranft "again vindicated" once or twice again in our cotemporaries.

"THAT DAMNED SPOT."

After all the fuss and feathers and banners and music and torches, which in many instances were an honest tribute to bravery and patriotism independent of politics, but which were mainly engineered and paid for by the corrupt rings with the money stolen from the people, in the vain hope of staying the popular current which is setting so strongly against the ring candidate for Governor and saving the State for HARTRANFT, the great fact of that worthys shameful dishonesty and betrayal of sacred trust remains unchanged and uncontradicted! "The damned spot with not out," nor will this tawdry tinsel hide its hideous deformity. Neither will the people be deceived by these meretricious acts. To suppose so would be to confess the debauchery of the public conscience to an extent fatal to self government, which we cannot believe.

The people are not yet prepared to enthrone corruption, or fall down and worship a golden calf.

IT is astonishing how easily THE POST can be led to print the most silly lies, provided they tend to injure Republicans. For example it publishes a pretended speech of the notorious Paine, whom Mr. Swoope declared to be, a "thief, a liar, and a forger," in which he says, "Here I hold in my hand the original check or draft for $20,000 of Mackey's given to Yerkes, as his letters and books show, to pay a private debt Mackey's. I defy any one here to say that this is not a genuine check." We ask THE POST a question, we wish it to answer. If the check referred to was drawn on the State Treasury, how could it have been paid, and yet be in the hands of Dr. Paine? Any one knows that a check must go to the bank on which it is drawn. On being paid, it becomes the property of the drawer. If Mackey gave the check, and as State Treasurer, paid it,—that check is in the vaults of the State Treasury. Yet Paine claims to have it. Is not this an extremely silly lie?

We copy the foregoing from the *Gazette*. Without a word of comment upon the taste either of the *Gazette* or of Mr. SWOOPE, (who being GRANT's lawyer may feel himself bound to do the best he can for the Ring,) we proceed to reply.

BOB MACKEY's cheque, the *fac simile* of which we have published, was *not* "drawn on the State Treasury," but on the money which MACKEY had, as State Treasurer, deposited with HARTRANFT's "dear YERKES;" so the *Gazette's* subjunctive mood don't come in. "Any one knows" says the *Gazette* "that a check must go to the bank on which it is drawn." Just so, MACKEY drew on YERKES and the check went to YERKES in BOB's letter, and YERKES sent BOB his own promissory note for $20,000. The joke here is, that YERKES on MACKEY's cheque, paid the money out of the public funds. Is the *Gazette's* explanation not extremely silly? Try again.

WHERE IS SWOOPE!

Dr. Paine Makes a Speech and Exhibits Hartranft's Letters and Papers.

It will be remembered that BUCHER SWOOPE recently made a speech in Philadelphia, in which he made some false statements in regard to YERKES and his affidavits, and HARTRANFT and his letters, and then went to the Philadelphia *Press* and begged that journal to "let up on me easy." We now have Dr. PAINE on the stand and we will let him demonstrate in his own way, that SWOOPE told several untruths. The Doctor said:

The other day I went to see Alderman Dougherty. I said to the alderman, "What about Yerkes's affidavit?" He replied "I have but one answer to the hundreds of letters and applications I receive on this subject, and that is that I have known Yerkes personally for years, and that on the date of the affidavits Yerkes, in this office, before *me*, signed the affidavits now held in your hand." This is what Alderman Dougherty said. He can be seen any day in his office. No one has had the impudence to call *him* a liar at least, although they have me, and if these papers, these affidavits, are forgeries, then the alderman is as guilty as they allege I am. But they are not forgeries, and I will give $10,000 to Hartranft himself if he will prove them to be so, and vote for him as Governor besides. Here are the originals in my hand. The alderman can be seen any day, and what more can be wanted to carry conviction to every honest mind, no matter of what party, that Hartranft and his fellow conspirators deserve the fate of convicted felons, instead of honors and promotion at the hands of their countrymen. [Loud cheers.]

A DEFIANCE.

The other day, in Philadelphia, a man named Swoope or Tweep, or some such name, said that Yerkes wrote a letter denying that he had signed these affidavits, now in my hands. If so, where is that letter? Why is it not published? It is also said by others that Yerkes signed an affidavit the same date as these denying that he signed the affidavit I now hold. If so, where is it? I defy them to produce it. They can't, and why? Why? simply because it does not exist. If it existed, it would have been in print long ago. Here, in my hand, visible to all in this great assembly. I produce the originals. Can anything be clearer, plainer or more decisive than this?

A PUNGENT POINT.

This man, Swoope, who is I believe, United States District Attorney, or something of that kind, calls me a "thief, a liar and a forger," and his friends in the press cry. "Why don't you arrest him? If you were not what he says you would act at once." Indeed! Since when was it that the "liar, the thief and the forger" should arrest the magistrate? If I am what they say, then it is their business and duty to arrest me, and at once, but they are too wise to do it. They dare not.

Now, as to these letters, papers, and affidavits, which I hold in my hand, and which I defy the world to disprove as genuine documents. Here is the Oil Creek letter of Hartranft. Let me read it. [Letter read.]

I also hold in my hand the exact transcript of Hartranft's account with his "Dear Yerkes," involving a large sum of money. Was this a private sum, or was it public funds used by Hartranft to speculate in for his own and his fellow-conspirators' personal profit? Need I answer this question after the reading of the letter and quoting the items of this account? Here I hold in my hand the original check or draft for $20,000 of Mackey's, given to Yerkes, as his letters and books show, to pay a private debt of Mackey's. I defy any one here to say this is not a genuine check. [The check was here examined and pronounced to be genuine by a banker present.] The check; then, is genuine, drawn on State paper and on the State Treasury by Mackey to pay a private debt of his own. Here are the actual, material, visible proofs, and yet these men dare to deny them, and in so doing I can only say that their brazen impudence is only equalled by their knavery.

I have nothing to say against Hartranft as a soldier. I have nothing to do with his private character; but his official record is open to the criticism of all, and that record is so black with crime against the State, and with fraud against the people, that I cannot believe it possible that such a man can ever hold the high and honorable position of Governor of Pennsylvania.

I call upon you, no matter of what party, to unite in electing an *honest* man as Governor, and I promise you that if you do, and if the Hon. Charles R. Buckalew is elected Governor, and has access to books and papers now under the control of the Hartranft-Mackey ring, that when those books and papers are brought to the light of day such a nest of fraud and political corruption will be revealed as will consign these men to political oblivion, if not the penitentiary.

MORE WHITEWASH WANTED.

The administration, bull pup and Treasury Ring organs, now have a chance of using a few more buckets full of whitewash in trying to cover up HARTRANFT's attempt to prevent Congress from granting land bounties to soldiers.

THE Hon. FRED. HASSAUREK, editor of the Cincinnati *Volksblatt*,—one of the leading German newspapers of the United States,—made a speech on Wednesday, at Avondale, O., in which he discussed the question, "For whom shall we vote?"—deciding in favor of HORACE GREELEY. Mr. HASSAUREK was one of the originators of the Cincinnati movement; but disliking the nomination of Mr. GREELEY, has, until the present time, taken no active part in the Presidential contest. He now, however, after a careful consideration of the subject in all its bearings, comes out squarely for the Liberal nominee, and gives irrefragable reasons for making such a decision. He presents the early history of the Liberal movement in Hamilton County, showing the abortiveness of the attempts to reform the Republican party within itself; demonstrates that the election of Mr. GREELEY will result in a triumph for Revenue Reform, and it will be accompanied by the election of a majority of Revenue Reform Congressmen, and as Mr. GREELEY has pledged himself to veto no measure on that subject that may be adopted by Congress, declares that the choice is now narrowed to GREELEY or GRANT, and proves that the success of the former will tend to the promotion of all the principles of the New Departure.

ARE YOU REGISTERED? See to it at once.

FRED DOUGLASS's eldest son LEWIS, was among the colored delegates who could not stop at the Monongahela. We have not learned if he was refused a bath by WOODSON.

IT is announced that the following gentlemen will speak in Pennsylvania during this and next week:

GEO. H. PENDLETON, HORATIO SEYMOUR, A. G. THURMAN, Gov. HOFFMAN, Senators STOCKTON, TRUMBULL, DOOLITTLE, J. B. BECK, Gen. BANKS, JNO. A. MCCLERNAND, Govs. WALKER and RANDOLPH, and last, though not least, the able and eloquent SCHURZ.

WE learn that ex-Governor BIGLER and Judge WOODWARD have each signified their willingness to withdraw as a candidate for the Constitutional Convention to make way for the great war Governor, CURTIN, on the Democratic Liberal ticket. The latter will be placed upon the ticket, but it has not yet been determined which one of the fourteen gentlemen will withdraw.

DURING the visit of the due bill candidate to Titusville, the *Courier* put the same questions to him as did THE POST during his stay in this city, only in a different shape. Of course HARTRANFT did not answer. He dare not look into the faces of the people and deny the charges that have been printed right under his nose, for the past few months. He gets fellow's like SWOOPE to do the lying in his behalf.

HON. E. JOY MORRIS has reconsidered and writes a letter accepting the nomination for Congress tendered him by the Democrats and Liberals of the Second (Pa.) District. It is plain to be seen that the contest, particularly in this State, is between the people and corrupt Rings, when such men as the great war Governor CURTIN, E. JOY MORRIS, J. K. MOORHEAD and hundred and thousands of others identify themselves with the people's movement.

SINCE the so-called Soldiers and Sailors Convention we hear of many additional Eminent Republicans who will vote for BUCKALEW. The dodge has only convinced them the more of HARTRANFT's dishonesty. We could give names if we choose.

As an evidence that what we say is true it may be stated that a meeting is to be held in the Twenty-third ward to-morrow evening, to form a BUCKALEW club which is to be composed of GRANT and GREELEY men—those who are in favor of defeating a notoriously dishonest man for Governor. This is certainly a novel and effective way of "clasping hands" in favor of reform.

Tickets to be Voted at the October Election.

By the laws of this Commonwealth, in those Counties where several candidates are voted for on one piece or slip of paper, all candidates for State offices are to be voted for on one ticket, with the word "STATE" on the outside. All candidates for county offices, including State Senator and members of Assembly, and members of Congress, including those at large, on one ticket, with the word "COUNTY" on the outside; and all candidates for judicial offices on one ticket with the word "JUDICIARY" on the outside.

In accordance with these provisions, the names of the candidates for Governor and Auditor General will be printed on the ticket headed "STATE;" the names of the candidates for Judge of the Supreme Court, as well as those for Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, District Court, and Associate Judge, on a ticket with the word "JUDICIARY" on the outside; and the names of all candidates for Senator, Representatives, members of Congress (including those at large), and for all county offices except judiciary, on a ticket with the word "COUNTY."

In addition to these three tickets, the Act of April 11, 1872, provides that candidates for Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention shall be voted for on a separate ticket, having on the outside the words "DELEGATES AT LARGE," and that candidates for District Delegates to said Convention shall be voted for on a separate ticket, having on the outside the words "DISTRICT DELEGATES."

By another act of Assembly, approved April 11, 1872, an additional ticket will have to be voted, for or against the proposed amendment to the Constitution, with words on the outside "AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION."

There will consequently be *six* tickets to be printed:—

I. One, headed "STATE," containing the names of candidates for Governor and Auditor-General.

II. One, headed "JUDICIARY," containing the names of candidates for Judge of the Supreme Court, and all other judicial offices to be filled in, each county at this election.

III. One, headed "COUNTY," containing the names of all candidates for county offices, together with those for Senator members of Assembly, and members of Congress at Large and District members of Congress.

IV. One, headed "DELEGATES AT LARGE," containing the names of candidates for Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.

V. One, headed "DISTRICT DELEGATES," containing the names of Candidates for Delegates from each Senatorial Districts to the Constitutional Convention.

VI. One, headed "AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION," containing votes for or against the proposed Amendment to the Constitution, relative to election of State Treasurer.

These regulations do not apply to the City of Philadelphia, nor to a few counties for which special provision is made by law, but to all other counties. And we have jointly agreed upon the foregoing to secure uniformity in the printing of ballots by both parties.

SAMUEL J. RANDALL,
Chairman Democratic State Committee.
RUSSELL ERRETT,
Chairman Republican State Committee.

Honest Horace.

OVATION ALONG THE ROUTE

Hon. Horace Greeley left Altoona at seven o'clock yesterday morning in a special Pullman palace dining room car, which was kindly put at the disposal of the National Executive Committee. In company with him were J. L. Keck and J. W. Fitzgerald, Presidents of the Select and Common Council of Cincinnati, Governor Randolph of New Jersey, ex-Governor Walker of Virginia, ex-Governor Bigler of Pennsylvania; Hon. James P. Barr, member of the National Executive Committee for Pennsylvania; John N. Hutchison, Gen. Zulich, Frank Moore, members of the State Central Committee, and the following correspondents: R. T. Coffin of the *World*, Charles Shanks of the *Herald*, P. Finn of the New York *Times*, George E. Mills, *Tribune*; D. David, New York *Sun*; Messrs. Thompson and Lloyd, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, and John Becker, of Frank Leslie's *Illustrated Paper*.

At Johnstown.

Arriving at Johnstown, an immense crowd of people were waiting, and on the approach of the train, the locomotives of the Cambria Iron Company, which were standing on the sidings near at hand, put full steam on their whistles, and this unusual alarm caused the people to flock to the station. Hundreds and thousands of men, women and children came running, falling over one another in their eagerness to get a glimpse of Mr. Greeley when the train stopped and the whistles ceased blowing. Mr. Greeley was introduced by Gov. Randolph of New Jersey, and spoke as follows:

FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS:—You see my voice is already broken, and yet I have to speak at least twice to-day. I know therefore you will excuse me, and allow me simply to thank you for this kindly interest and the generous regard which this magnificent gathering evinces. With that simple expression of my grateful feeling, I will relieve you from further attention.

The next stopping place was Blairsville Intersection, and thence the train proceeded up the Indiana branch, arriving there at eleven o'clock.

At Indiana, Mr. Greeley was met by a Committee of which Mr. Silas M. Clark, was Chairman, and taken to a private residence. Mr. Sansom took charge of the reporters and had them well provided for.

Mr. Greeley was taken to the Fair grounds and delivered his agricultural address to an immense audience.

Latrobe.

Returning to the depot, the train left Indiana and next stopped at Latrobe.

At Latrobe a large number of ladies were collected, and cheer after cheer rose when the car came in sight. A number of children dressed in white, presented a beautiful basket of fruit and flowers, and a beautiful boquet.

At Greensburg.

Greensburg was the next stopping place, and here the party were met by the Liberal Republican Committee from Pittsburgh, consisting of Judge Mellon, Marshall, Swartzwelder, Esq., S. A. McClung Esq, R. B. Parkinson, Esq., and others, when the cheering subsided Mr. Greeley spoke as follows:

Fellow-citizens, I stand before you as one who has differed widely on most political questions of the past, and who may differ with you just as widely when occasion comes with regard to the politics of the future, but who I trust does not differ from you in this conviction, that the duty of the day overuling all other duties, overshadowing all other efforts is the duty of national reconciliation, of bringing about a state of harmony and good feeling between the different sections of our country and the different portions of our people, and that seems to be the work. We have had war, we have had slavery, slavery has gone. I say for myself no matter whether I shall be successful or defeated, that matters little, but I wish to have it understood, that from the day the war ended, I have urged that lenity, mercy and forbearance, and forgiveness and magnanimity should be the controlling spirit of the victorious American people. So I must insist, from this time onward that we who believe that the Union ought to be, in the nature of things, from the geography and topography of the country, that we who believe it to be founded by a common ancestry and common lineage, and common institutions, shall labor to rebuild the waste places of the war to re-re-unite the links which that war rudely severed, and make the American people one in heart, one in purpose as they are in political existence.

Such seems to me the dictates of statesmanship, of Christianity, of humanity.

I beg you to give your voices and efforts to make that work complete.

Leaving Geensburg the train next stoped at Irwin station, where Mr. Greeley briefly thanked the people for their kind appreciation, and the train moved on, arriving at the Union Depot at 7:30,

Cincinnati Preparations.

CINCINNATI, September 19.—Common Council will go in a body to-morrow to receive Horace Greeley, who will arrive at 2:45 in the afternoon via Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis line. He will remain here all day Saturday.

MR. GREELEY AT CINCINNATI.

Reception at the Chamber of Commerce.

CINCINNATI, September 21.—Mr. Greeley was received at the Chamber at noon to day. He entered accompanied by Mayor Davis, S. F. Covington, President of the Chamber, and J. L. Keck. He was introduced by Mr. Covington, and was received with great applause. When quiet was restored he spoke as follows:

Mr. Greeley's Address:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE: You will do me the justice to believe that I would not have chosen to appear before you as an instructor, for so it will seem to you, with regard to matters which you must understand better, perhaps, than I. I am here because I am asked to be here, and being here I propose to make to you a few suggestions, which I trust will have a pratical bearing. I fully comprehend that you are business men, and that

This is a Business Hour.

and that whatever is said by me, at any rate, must be very brief. To plunge at once, then, into the middle of the subject, I am one of those who do not feel entirely satisfied with the financial and commercial condition, and the prospects of our country. I realize that we have just secured very abundant harvests, and that these are a very important element of commercial prosperity. I realize that we have a currency quite abundant in its volume, and acceptable at par over the larger portion of our country. We have many elements of strength, and yet there seem to be also

Elements of Weakness,

which ought not to be passed over in silence. You will bear me witness that for the last two or three years we have heard more, felt more, suffered more of a commercial collapse, I might say commercial difficulty, from the operations of what are popularly called rings, than ever before in the history of this, and I think, in the history of any country Corners in wheat, corners in oats, corners in pork, [great laughter] corners in gold, corners in stocks, and so on. Now, gentlemen, I am not here to say that this particular clique, which tried to force up prices, or that the opposite clique, which tried to force them down was right or wrong. In any instance, I am not sufficiently familiar to judge. What I say and think, you must believe with me, is that these exhibitions, these ebullitions are

Symptoms of Financial Weakness.

If not financial disease. They are incidents which are not likely to occur in a perfectly sound and healthy condition of a commercial business, and the currency of a country. Well, we get on with them as well as we can or rather we chase one away, and another soon presents itself, and every now and then in the great commercial centre where my work has been carried on ther? comes a superior corner

Some Kind of a Black Friday,

or something that threatens a commercial disaster, and then appears the Secretary of the Treasury with his horn of plenty and lets loose something or other. He either buys stocks or he sells gold or he does both. He puts us at ease for a little time again.

I am not here to decide that it is not the best he can do. I don't know anything about that, but I do insist that the business of the country ought not to be in a condition to require this continual application of something artificial; something let down from above, that there should be a state of things wherein business men and business interests should take care of themselves, and not require the continual interposition of some public authority in such

A Dictatorial Form.

Some men are swamped when he appears; other men are relieved. Perhaps the greatest good to the greatest number is accomplished, for aught I know, but I want to see a state of things where the Government is not continually called upon to help us out.

It reminds me of the State of things that existed in my earlier days when every once in a while Mr. Nicholas Biddle was called to Wall street, in about the same capacity that the Secretary of the Treasury is now, to put his shoulder to the wheel and lift is out of some catastrophe—lift us out of some mire or

Ward off Some Catastrophe.

I think we ought to be able, that you, gentlemen ought to be able to, devise the ways and means, not only of getting out of one particular corner but of preventing corners in the future, rendering them impossible, or at all events disastrous to their contrivers. Now, I am supposed to be a man of "isms"—or what is the word—a man of hobbies on this subject. Some men imagine that I am a furious demander of the immediate resumption of specie payments. My opinion was years ago, and I have seen no reason to change it, that when we had one hundred and twenty millions of money in the Treasury, mainly gold, and, when we had a revenue exceeding the necessary outlays of the Treasury by more than one hundred millions per annum, that we were then in a condition to

Resume Specie Payments.

That if the Government had chosen to say we will resume, we take the greenbacks as gold and we receive them as gold, that there would have been no difficulty in making that resumption. Under that state of things I have seen the Bank of England resume. I have known banks of our own country to resume with a very much smaller proportion of available assets to the liabilities than the Treasury of the United States had at that time, so that it seemed to me to be a perfectly feasible thing. But we did not resume, mainly because the people—I mean the business people—did not want to resume, and that in my judgment, that reason will operate just as well next year, two years or five years hence as it operated then. It is my judgment that

We are not Likely to Resume.

I don't know when, but, in any near period of time, then I say if we want to resume we need all the resources we had then, and we ought to have husbanded them carefully; but if we were not, as you and I know we were not to resume for a long time to come, then it seems to me a business policy was required of the Government, that is to pay out all its gold, all its treasure beyond a fair working balance, to reduce its debt by so much. Stop the interest and leave the gold and the currency in the hands of its business men instead. Do look at the matter as a disease, not at one particular symptom, and determine what and

Where is the Remedy.

I venture to say if the men who compose Chambers like this will agree upon what that remedy is. They can have behind them the press of the country with scarcely an exception, and the public sentiment of the country, and whatever shall seem to them, after mature deliberation, after careful discussion, the true cure for our financial disorders and dangers, will be accepted by the general judgment of the country and carried into effect. This is all, gentlemen. And with these few remarks I thank you for your patient attention. [Great applause.]

After the conclusion of Mr. Greeley's speech he was escorted to the vestibule of the hall, where he took a large number by the hand as they filed out. He soon thereafter proceeded to the hotel.

THE following letter shows conclusively where Gov. CURTIN stands:

PHILADELPHIA, September 16, 1872.

George H. Irwin.

DEAR SIR: Governor Curtin's nomination by the Liberal Committee was made with his distinct approval, had some days before; and as soon as he is able to write at all he will formally accept, defining his position in a manner most favorable to the Liberals of the State. He will not be well enough, I fear, to take the stump. A dispatch from his family, received this morning, says that he is improving. Yours, &c.,
A. K MCCLURE.

THE Huntingdon (Penn.) *Globe* charges that a squad of 15 negroes arrived in Altoona, last week, and was sent by Mr. A. A. BARKER, the GRANT candidate for Congress in that district, to a new road in process of construction in Blair County. They came from Maryland, and are of course transported to vote for the corrupt HARTRANFT ticket.

Our Next President.

Magnificent Reception to Honest Horace.

No Manufactured Enthusiasm—Grand Torchlight Procession—The Real Issues of the Canvass—Eloquent Addresses by Mr. Greeley, Gov. Walker, Hon. Thos. M. Marshall, R. M. Gibson and Others.

Pursuant to announcement the Hon. Horace Greeley arrived in this city at 7:30 last evening and was met at the Union depot by an immense concourse of people. Notwithstanding the lowering clouds overhead, threatened rain, inside the depot and the outside area were densely packed by an enthusiastic throng which was swelled to an immense multitude shortly afterwards by the arrival of the torch-light procession. At about a quarter to eight o'clock a ringing cheer from the multitude around the Union Depot entrance announced the presence of the "Next President." After an interchange of courtesies between Mr. Greeley and the Reception Committee, the procession took up the line of march in the following order:

Chief Marshal—Dr. J. S. Thorn.

Assistant Marshall—Capt. Charles Umbstaetter.

Aids—James Umbstaetter, Captain J. N. McMunn, R. G. Atkinson, Esq., Captain H. Fuhrer, Maj. W. C. McCandless, Captain Jas. H. Stewart, Dr. Charles Emmering, H. T. Morris, Esq., Captain Alfred Kreoel, Ed Bailey, Esq., Major T. Brent. Swearingen, Capt. John B. Barber, A. E. B. Parkinson, F. J. Hauck, Esq. Sam. McMasters, Esq., Dr. Arnold Hertz, A. W. Neiman, Esq., J. K. P. Duff, Esq., Robert Liddell, Esq., R. S. Bill, Esq., C. F. Schwartz.

Carriage containing HON. HORACE GREELEY and others.

Independent Band.

Young Men's Jackson Association, dark suit, white vest, silk badges.

Fifth Ward Greeley, Brown and Buckalew Club, blue shirts, white hats and torches.

Central Greeley Club, dark suit, white vest, badge and red, white and blue lanterns.

The Pittsburgh Typographical Society, seventy-five strong, under W. S. Meek

Parker's Landing Delegation to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention.

First Ward Workingmen's Greeley, Brown and Buckalew Clubs, Transparencies and torches.

Second Ward Greeley, Brown and Buckalew Club, white vests, silver capes, white hats and lanterns with red, white and blue streamers.

Fifth Ward Independent Greeley, Brown and Buckalew Club, white capes inscribed "Honest Horace," white hats and torches.

This was the first turnout of this club and attracted deserved attention along the route.

The procession started from the Union Depot at about eight o'clock, and marched over the following route: Down Liberty to Smithfield, up Smithfield to Fifth avenue, down Fifth avenue to Wood street, along Wood street to Liberty, across Liberty to Seventh, down Seventh to Penn, down Penn to Sixth, along Sixth to Fifth avenue, up Fifth avenue to Wood, down Wood to the St. Charles Hotel.

Here the procession halted, and as Mr. Greeley stepped from the open carriage, the cheers and huzzas which greeted him at the Union Depot, and which rung continuously along the entire line, culminated at the St. Charles in one grand, ringing peal—

"The earthquake voice of victory."

Mr. Greeley was escorted to his room, and shortly afterwards made his appearance on the balcony, and, in response to repeated calls, was introduced by Hon. Thomas M. Marshall, who said:

Mr. Marshall's Speech.

MY FELLOW CITIZENS—The pleasant duty has devolved upon me this evening of announcing the presence of a man who requires no introduction to an American audience. His name is familiar as a household word all over the States of this Union. He is known and read of all men wherein the English language is spoken or understood; yea more, and far better, wherever known from the hut of the settler in the advance guard of civilization to the occupants of the lordly mansions of the rich. He is known and respected by all good men as God's noblest work—an honest man. He has devoted a heroic life to the uplifting of his race—the succoring of the poor and the helpless and the bold and defiant defence of human rights, wherever and whoever assailed—without regret to race, clime or color. After a lifetime of struggle he has witnessed and enjoyed the fruits of his labors for the freedom of the black race. That accomplished—made secure and permanent—he is now the champion of those who demand consideration in the rights and interests of white men—in universal amnesty and impartial suffrage. I have the honor to present the next President of the United States, Horace Greeley.

Mr. Greeley; on coming forward, was received with a storm of applause, which lasted for several minutes. When the cheers had subsided Mr. Greeley, holding in his hand that veritable "white hat," bowed his acknowledgements, and spoke as follows:

Mr. Greeley's Address.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—The wise king says, there is a time for war and a time for peace. [Cries of "God bless you!"] The city of Pittsburgh has recently witnessed a rehearsal of the pomp and pageantry, the blazonry and circumstance of civil war. A very large number of men were collected here, at a vast expense, with the single purpose of rekindling the bitterness and hatred, the animosity and antipathies, the fears and exultations of civil war, for the advantage of a political party. [Cheers,]

I take you to witness that the greater portion of the journals of Pittsburgh, as well as the orators on this occasion, have been trying their best to make us, the people, hate each other for the sake of partizan advantage. A stranger, would imagine, who was reading the journals of Pittsbuegh, for the last few days, that we were still at war and that their purpose was to revive and to exasperate the hatred and animosity of civil war in order to intensify and invigorate their side of the conflict. They talk about rebels and traitors. Fellow citizens are we never to be done with this. We demanded it of our adversaries in the great civil war that they surrender their arms and go to their homes. They surrendered them; we demanded that they abandon slavery, and they abandoned slavery. We demanded that they enfranchise the blacks, and the blacks are enfranchised. None but white men now stand disfranchized on the soil of our country, [cheers] We demanded that they stipulate that the emancipated slaves shall not be paid for, and that the rebel debt shall never be paid by the government or by the State, and they assented to that. So far as I can see every single demand made on the part of the loyal states and the loyal people has been fully complied with on the part of those lately in rebellion. Everything has been done that we asked. Everything has been conceded. And still they tell us, "Why, we want them to repent!" Have they not brought forth works meet for for repentance? [Cheers.] And thus coming together in solemn convention the representatives of the Southern people have given their assent to the platform of the Cincinnati Convention, which was the most intense, the most complete, Republican platform that had ever been presented by any National Convention whatever. [Loud and prolonged applause.] All this being done, we are told by these gentlemen who met here, "All this is mockery! All this is a fraud! You don't mean anything by it!" And the cry goes on, "Rebels and traitors," "rebels and traitors"—denunciation, proscription, the same as ever. Four years ago, in the Republican National Convention, it was declared that this proscription should speedily cease. Four years have passed and still it is maintained that there are this day, thousands of people of Arkansas alone prohibited—the most intelligent—the most responsible people of that State-forbidden to exercise the right of suffrage, forbidden exclusively by the party that meets here and shouts for Grant and Wilson. Nobody else asks for proscription but them. No other party requires that any human being should stand proscribed on our soil for a rebellion that ceased seven and a half years ago. No party, no men of any party but this, the very party that held a great military parade this week, in order to further and further separate and divide the hearts of the American people from each other. [Cheers.] They hold essential to their triumph that hatred should continue, that distrust, suspicion and alienation should continue. Do what you will, do what you may, they are determined not to be satisfied.

Now, fellow-citizens, it is not enough that those who fought against the Union should be proscribed. Those of us who stood for it are equally denounced, if we do not happen to agree with them in our present politics. [Cheers.]

Here stands one who is charged by them with being a Secessionist. [Great laughter.] Could that be true, fellow citizens? Look the facts in the face. When Lincoln had been elected, and this conspiracy for secession began to advance itself, we, Republicans, were told by our own men, and told still more by those out of the circle: "You must back out of your Republicanism; you must surrender your opposition to the extension of slavery, or consent to a great civil war. This they said was the only alternative. Bloodshed and devastation over the whole country or you shall surrender the principles on which you have just carried the election." I was one of those who said "No there is no such alternative." I denied that the Southern people—the great majority of them are against the Union. I demanded that there should be open, free discussion before the Southern people of an honest, unterrified, unconstrained vote; and if they approved if the people of the South said they wanted disunion I would consent to it. [Cheers.] I knew they would not. I know that the Southern people—that the great majority would have voted as they actually did that winter, not for secession, but for clinging to the Union. [Cheers.]

And now to-day if the nation were to be impelled and there were just two modes of saving it, to trust to the chances of civil war or to the chances of a free fair vote of the Southern people, I would very greatly prefer to take the latter chance rather than the former. [Cheers.] For, fellow-citizens, they do greatly misunderstand and malign this American people, when they assume that in cold blood, before there had been any clash of arms, the people in the South, any more than the people in the North, desired disunion. [Cheers.]

In its inception, in its origin, the great masses of those who consented to this secession movement meant nothing by it but to back down the North, and make us consent to the extension of slavery. That was their purpose, and that purpose I did my best to resist and defeat. [Cheers.] Well, the war is ended, I think. [Laughter.] It ought to be ended. [A voice, 'Let us have peace."]

We had a great, a terrible, a bloody, a destructive civil war. Our success was perfect. The defeat of the adversary was more complete than any defeat recorded in history. They have suffered much They have conceded all. Cannot we afford to be magnanimous at least. [Cheers.]

They see, fellow citizens, they see that the Southern people may vote—some of them may—but the instant they vote, the cry is raised "see how these fellows vote." They cry "you must vote the other way." Is that an election? It is only the fashion of war in another aspect? Fellow citizens, you belong to one of the great hives of American industry. I plead here for peace and reconciliation, for the interests especially of this busy, prosperous, energetic people. [Cheers.] How I have sympathised with Pittsburgh? How I have rejoiced in her prosperity; how I have wondered at and admired that her magnificent growth, you surely do know! No place on this continent has been dearer to me than Pittsburgh. There has been no spot in whose prosperity I have more heartily rejoiced and this is because I believe her prosperity was firmly linked and bound together with the prosperity and growth of our whole country. Now, I appeal to her business men; I appeal to her merchants; I appeal to her manufacturers, to stop this war. It has gone on long enough.

[A voice in the crowd—"It stopped itself yesterday"—Laughter.] You cannot afford to teach a part of your country to hate you, to feel that your success, your greatness, is identical with their humiliation.

People of Pittsburgh, I ask you to take a generous part in this work of reconciling your countrymen to each other. [Applause.] I ask you to take the hand held out to you by our Southern brethren in their adoption of the Cincinnati platform, by those who were our enemies. I ask you to grasp that hand and say, "Brothers, we differed, we fought. The war is ended, Let us again be fellow countrymen and forget that we have been enemies." [Loud applause.]

Friends and fellow-citizens, I bid you good night. [Loud applause and prolonged cheering.]

Gov. Walker's Address.

The Governor of Virginia, on being introduced was received with several rounds of applause, after which he proceeded to discuss the national issues involved in the pending canvass. He alluded to the good faith with which the Southern people had laid down their arms and acted since the day of Lee's surrender at Appomatox. You don't witness, said the speaker any unusual violence or bloodshed, or Ku-Kluxism in the States of Tennessee, Missouri or Virginia. There are no Ring robberies there to affright honest citizens. If outrages have been committed the rotten State governments, aided and assisted by the general Government are responsible for it. Look at the carpet-bag States, and the States which have been liberalized, and compare their growth, peace and prosperity. What we complain of is this; that this reorganization or reconstruction is sought to be brought about in the interests of party, instead of the interest of patriotism or of the country. They raise the question now about loyalty. What does it mean? [A voice, "honesty."] It means devotion to one's country, and I say here, there is no people on earth now more devoted to their country than these same traduced and maligned Southern people.

My friend, Colonel Mosby, during the war was a very detestable fellow—a guerrilla. Well, now, he has swung around for Grant, and his sins, which were as red as scarlet, are made whiter than snow. [Laughter.] It has become a question not of loyalty to the country, but of loyalty to the Republican party; and I say to you to-night, that we of the South are a unit for Greeley and Brown, and will prove it in November. We have accepted the issues of the war in good faith, and do not make conditions as to whether the rebel debt shall be paid, or rebel pensions be paid, or any such bosh as that. But we come to you honestly, honorably, after our country has been ravaged and desolated by war, and ask you to shake hands and be friends. I feel that you will not, as brave and magnanimous people, repel the extended hand of a conquered foe. What we want above all else is genuine peace and reconciliation. We want you to help us to clean out the Augean stable at Washington and inaugurate genuine reform and [Loud applause.]

Gov. Walker is one of the most magnetic, eloquent and impressive speakers we have ever heard, and his remarks were listened to with special attention by the vast throng.

Gov. Walker was followed by John R. Large, Esq., Marshall Swartzwelder, Esq., P. H. Winston, G. A. Cochran, Esq., R. M. Gibson, Esq., J. G. Thompson, of Ohio, Rev. J. J. Fields, (colored,) R. B. Parkham and W. D. Moore, Esqs.

The meeting continued to a late hour, and dispersed with three cheers for Greeley Brown and Buckalew.

Mr. Greeley departed this morning on the 1:58 train, via., the Pan Handle route, for Cincinnati.

A Death Which Puzzles the Life Insurance Agents.

About three months ago a man named Nadra, living in the northeast part of the city, called upon Mr. Ten Winkle, a life insurance agent, and stating that his life was already insured for $5 000 asked for a $10,000 policy in Ten Winkle's company. The man was not well dressed, spoke broken English, and seemed not to be over well off in this world's goods. While the agent was willing to issue the policy, he thought it strange that a poor laboring man like Nadra should want to carry such an insurance, involving an expense of about $600 per year. Mrs. Nadra was along with her husband, and was desirous that he should take out the new policy. Ten Winkle made some inquiries, and then appointed a day for Nadra to be examined. Four or five of the best physicians in Detroit examined the candidate, and they pronounced him just what any observer would; a strong, healthy, robust man, likely to live a score of years at least. The application was sent east to the company, and in due time the policy came back. Nadra called for it several times before it came, and when it arrived he was ready with his money to pay the premium. Six weeks after, or six weeks ago, Mrs. Nadra left home one morning, and her husband, who was not feeling well, remained in the house. The children were out and in during the afternoon. A laborer at the next house saw Nadra once during the afternoon, but when the wife returned at evening she found him cold and dead. Coroner Gnau was called, and as he was given to understand that the death involved a loss of $15,000 to the insurance companies, he adjourned the inquest. The stomach was removed and sent to Dr. Lyon for analysis, in order that it might be determined whether his death was the result of natural causes. Dr. McGraw conducted the post mortem, which was full and complete. The inquest was concluded yesterday by Gnau, and the case was disposed of.

Dr. Lyon testified that he made his first test for prussic acid, and not finding any, tested for vegetable poison. He found a small quantity of what he believed was vegetable poison, but could not determine its nature. By rubbing a little on the eye, the fluid caused the pupil to dilate, like the action of belladonna. It was his belief that there was not enough of this fluid to cause death, even if it had been real vegetable poison as suspected. Dr. McGraw testified at considerable length as to the post-mortem, fully explained his operations. Dr. Spranger testified that he had treated the deceased for congestive chills, and it was his opinion that death ensued from a chill of this sort. Dr. McGraw thought that death had ensued from disease, and the jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death from causes unknown to them. This will probably end the case. The wife is certainly cleared from any suspicion of guilt, but yet the insurance agents will probably think it strange that a man laboring for his daily bread, in apparent robust health, should suddenly desire to insure his life for a large sum and then as suddenly die in a strange way.—[Detroit Free Press.

A California Judge's Dilemma.

A lawyer of Vallejo, whom, not to mention any names, we will call Judge C., got into a very amusing predicament yesterday. A woman whose husband had been sentenced for misdemeanor to a term in the county jail, appeared in one of courts with three small children at her heels, and begged his Honor to have her better-half released, urging that she was destitute, and knew not how to feed her children or herself while he was in prison. The court assured the woman of its inability to help her in the matter, and referred her to Judge C., who was present. As the latter person had secured her husband's conviction, the woman thought that he could also procure his pardon, and was therefore much confounded when he too, told her that thing couldn't be accomplished. "Well," she ejaculated, half despairingly, half resigned, "If you won't do that, you'll have to keep these young ones until his time is out, for I've got nothing to feed 'em on." The Judge thought the matter a good joke until he started to leave the office, when the woman told her little blessing to "go along with the gentleman, children." The little cherubs were obedient, and followed their newly-constituted father with as much affection as if they had been part of his own bone and flesh. The Judge was in a delemma; the children stuck like burrs, and no way offered of getting rid of them. He finally effected a compromise by offering the woman a sack of flour in consideration of her "calling her children off," and again assuming guardianship—[Vallejo (Cal.) Chronicle.

IT is stated that the present management of the Erie railway has decided to remove the names, monograms, pictures, and all other traces and remembrances of Jay Gould and James Fisk, Jr., from the engines, ferry-boats, palace coaches, and other property of the company.

OUR NEXT PRESIDENT IN OHIO.

At Columbus.

COLUMBUS, September 20.—The promise that Horace Greeley would say a few words on his arrival here, at ten o'clock this morning, was sufficient to attract quite a large crowd of men of all political parties to the depot. The train arrived a few minutes late. John G. Thompson introduced Horace Greeley, who was received with cheers, and spoke for about five minutes.

He said in substance that more than seven years having passed since the close of the civil war, it seemed no more than reasonable that its attendant proscriptions and evils should cease; that there was now no good reasons why the American people should hate one another, or should prescribe one another. He said some said there was part of the people who should not vote on account of their participation are in the war The opposition say this class are few. We say' no sirs; there thousands of this class among the best of citizens in Arkansas alone. He said General Sigel, seven years ago, had written from South Carolina that the principal reason the reconstruction was a failure was because men of property were proscribed and not allowed to vote, while the poorer and ignorant classes could vote away their property. The speaker thought the time had fully come when all should say to these thousands who were against us, "Come forward and help us," free as we are to rebuild the waste places of our country. He said, "That is what we understand by reconciliation," (cheers) "none proscribed and none under the ban." Says one, you wouldn't want us to vote for a rebel for office, would you? I say you are not asked to vote for any such—you are only asked to allow all to vote for whom they please. How shall a man be a rebel who seven years ago returned to his allegiance, took the oath, and has since been a good citizen and did all he could to build up the country. I hold it is an error to call such men rebels.

Mr. Greeley closed by saying: Let there be no proscription, but let us all, white or black, unite to build up our country. [Cheers.]

The distinguished speaker closed rather abruptly, no doubt thinking his voice was not of sufficient calibre to attempt to drown the fizz and noise of two locomotives standing near where he was speaking. The crowd called for more, and Mr. Greeley made his appearance at the end of the car again, but just then a locomotive was hitched on to the car and pulled it some distance up the track to allow another car to be attached to it.

After all was quiet again, Governor Walker, of Virginia, was called out and said: Fellow citizens, I am glad to meet you this bright September morning. I am glad to see before me so many intelligent voters who will, I doubt not, cast their suffrages for Greeley [Cheers.] The Old Dominion has been in the past a leader of States and of the Union; where she led the South followed, even in the late war. The Confederacy was nothing until Virginia cast her lot with it. The Confederacy could not have lived six months without the Old Dominion, and when she surrendered on the plains of Appomattox the rebellion was over. In 1869 Virginia inaugurated this great Liberal movement on her soil, and since then all has been well within her borders. You do not hear there of riots, Ku Klux and bank defalcations, but only of good government and peace. Virginia has pride in her success in this great work, and she now appeals to you, her daughter, Ohio, to come to her support and help her redeem this country. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. Greeley then seated himself in his car window and shook hands with all who wished.

At Cincinnati—A Hearty Reception.

CINCINNATI, O., September 20.—Horace Greeley arrived at the Little Miami depot at 3:20 this afternoon in charge of the reception Committee, of the Boards of Councilmen from this city, who met him at the village of Marrow. At the depot he was met by the entire Common Council in carriages, and Mr. Greeley was placed with Mayor Davis in the leading carriage drawn by four horses. Carrier's band in a wagon drawn by six greys led the procession. An immense crowd was at the depot. Mr. Greeley was received with cheers, and the whole line of march to the Burnet House was a solid throng of people. The demonstrations were hearty and enthusiastic, but did not assume a political phase. But few banners were hung out on the line of march. His reception was as the guest of the city and as a distinguished visitor to the Industrial Exposition. At the Burnet House the jam of the people was very great, large details of police being necessary to clear the streets.

After Mr. Greeley had a little time for rest at the Burnet, he was escorted to Exposition Hall, the street along the line of march being densely thronged with people. The reception at the Exposition took place in the Commissioners' room, There a few ladies, Mayor Davis and members of City Council met to receive him. The reception speech, in behalf of the Exposition Commissioners, was made by A. J. Goshorn, President, and in behalf of the city by Mayor Davis.

Mr. Greeley responded as follows:

Mr. Greeley's Speech.

A solitary soldier, equipped and plumed for war, is not an imposing spectacle surrounded by the agencies and incidents of peace. He seem incongruous and fantastic, a relic of some by-gone age, a representative of a social order long since fallen in decay. Put a mass of one hundred thousand such as he into an army, ranked, thoroughly disciplined and supplied with all the requisites of enginery, of defacement and of destruction, and its majestic power, its terrible significance are plain even to the awed, admiring gaze of childhood. So the work of the lonely pioneer, buried deep in the primitive forest wherein his rude log cabin has just been thrown up, around which he is slowly beating back the empire of shade and savagism by dint of axe and fire, seems petty and casual when regarded by itself. But could we from some commanding height, some ship of air, look down at once upon the whole body of pioneers at their daily labor, we should recognize in their desultory array the skirmish line of advancing civilization, the harbinger of intelligence, comfort, thrift, humanity and religion. The wolf, the bear, the serpent, perishing or vanishing, as the pioneer hasts slowly, irregularly, yet inexorably moves on, are now seen to be types of a moral order which civilized society, is destined to supplant and replace.

I take this to be one of the chief ends of the Industrial Expositions to make the workmen realize the essential value and the true dignity of his work. The infinite division and sub-division of labor exacted by modern invention and machinery, are calculated to obscure these considerations. The artizan or artificer devotes his days to making not a whole watch, but a wheel or pinion, at most a spring. He may give his life to watchmaking, yet never see one watch perfected. As the most skillful and valued worker in a factory may spend his years in setting up looms or compounding dyes and never make one yard of cloth, the Exposition is needed to inspire each with a thorough cheering consciousness of what has been effected by the combined labors and efforts of all.

I gazed with interest on the opening of the first World's Exposition in London twenty-one years ago, apparently superficially. The procession of the queen and princes, of dukes and garter knights, in honor of the efforts and products of smiths and weavers, smacked of grimace and affectation. How could they truly honor manual industry, who had, all their lives, shunned it as degrading and yet that parade of feudal trappings and gewgaws did honor to productive labor, however blindly, and even unsincerely. No prophesy of the auspicious day when swords shall be beaten into plowshares and spears into pruning hooks, was ever clearer than that procession of royalty and aristocracy, of plenipotentiaries and gold sticks in waiting, to usher in the display of all nations' products, in the domain of art and industry at the Crystal Palace, in Hyde Park, April 30th, 1851.

Our work too generally compels us to look down, to fix our gaze on something petty and minute, to shut out the view of stars and mountains and concentrate our thoughts on bits of metal or a few pounds of wool or cotton. We work with bowed heads and bent frames. We need occasionally to straighten up to expand our chests with full inspirations of free air. We need to realize that work has other and nobler ends than the highly needful replenishment of basket and store; that its best result is the skillful, modest, upright, faithful, large-souled workman. Such is the lesson which this exhibition is teaching to tens of thousands. The material recompense of labor is indispensable, but the honor paid to the achievement of the highly deserving workman is beyond and above this, as the sky is above the earth. nor is this all, I see in every great exposition an incitement to that industrial co-operation which seems to move even those distant and difficult, nevertheless inevitable, strikes for higher wages. Strikes for shorter days, lock-outs trades, union—all suggest to me the the radical vice of our mode of determining the workingman's compensation. He should manifestly be paid in proportion to the value or excellence of his product. He is oftener paid in proportion to the time he manages to consume in creating or fashioning it. Hence eye-service—dawdling and production of fabrics or wares that look well, but fail to wear or serve well—cannot always endure.

Do not tell me that any essential change is difficult, for I know already that all genuine reforms are exceedingly so; that tney are only achieved through suffering and sacrifice, and after repeated failures. You do not frighten me by asserting that co-operative industry involves a complicated, troublesome account-keeping, for I know that despotism is the simplest form of government, and slavery requires less reckoning, and bargaining, and bookkepping, than any system of free labor. Do not ask me to say just how co-operation is to be reduced to practice, for I cannot tell. That there will be experiments, mistakes, failures in the earlier tentative stages of the reform, I foresee. That roughs and charlatans will seize upon it in the hope of thereby promoting their own selfish ends, I clearly see all this. But I think I discern a brighter vista stretching away beyond it.

Now that the Republican theory has been fully applied to government and proved a success, after making all due allowance for drawback, I believe its application to industry is only a question of time; that the workers who make cloths or shoes, or whatever else may minister to human sustenance and comfort will learn how to do this as partners rather than hirelings, dividing equitably and wholly the proceeds, instead of accepting a share of them as wages. Years, if not ages, may yet be required to perfect the safeguards, whereby the co-operation of workers alone may be rendered practicable, beneficent and secure. And, yet, I feel assured that the day will come, in which he who wants a house built in Cincinnati will apply to corporations of practical builders, organized like any bank or railroad company bargain with that agent of that corporation, as he now does with the master builder or firm, and have his work done at least as well and as reasonably as now; while the stipulated price will be wholly and fairly apportioned among those who have earned it. If you ask where the capital is to be had, I point to hundreds of millions now deposited in savings banks, whereof at least two-thirds belong to the working men and women, and say "there it is." The depositors are careful, saving, thrifty persons, who will not risk their scanty hoards in rash experiments, as indeed they should not. But whenever it shall have been demonstrated that they may as safely invest in a company's operative undertakings, as lend it to those by whom the the laboring classes are now hired and paid, there will be no lack of capital for such investment, though the rich should supply none of it.

Ours is pre-eminently an age of invention, of industrial progress. I can remember a time when the steamboat was still a novelty and the fireside a marvel; when no mile of iron track had yet been laid on the surface of our planet; when American canals were merely contrivances for circumventing cataracts and of small account anyhow; when no steam-propelled vessel had ever crossed a sea, and when the electric telegraph was as inconceivable as a broad, firm highway to the moon. To mow grass, cut grain or sew garments by machinery, was then unimagined. We exported no grain, but that grown near the shares of the Atlantic, its bays and inlets, and our mails were wholly drawn by horses at an average speed of not less than fifty miles per day. Loooking back at the immense strides of invention and machinery, of steam and electricity during the present century, and mainly in my day, who can rationally doubt that industrial progress is yet on the threshold of its career; that the inventions of the next half century must far surpass in scope and utility those of the preceding? Happy the generation just entering upon this stage of being, if its leaders and teachers shall realize. That the noblest achievements toward which the exertions should be directed, the highest attainment within its reach, is that a more generous, a more enlightened, a more courageous, a more devoted generation is to follow it. Qualified and incited to take up the work which its predecessors have laid down, and bear it on to still grander and more benificent triumphs.

Mr. Greeley Passes Through the Exposition Halls.

This speech concluded, he went through the Exposition Hall, followed by many visitors, though the attendence at the Exposition did not appear to have been much increased by the prospective presence of the famous visitor. Mr. Greeley then returned to the Burnet House and slept for an hour to gain strength for his speech.

A Splendid Demonstration by the Democrats and Liberals in Honor of Mr Greeley.

The Democratic and Literal Republican Executive Committees had made arrangements by which the clubs of each named could be called out at a moment's notice in case he should consent to speak. This consent was obtained as early as four in the afternoon, and the word was at once sent abroad to the ward clubs. By half-past seven processions formed in the streets in various places, and shortly after eight, with lighted torches and transpacencies and music, they moved in the direction of the Burnet house, taking a position on Third street, from the balcony of which it was understood he would speak. An immense throng blocked up Third and Vine streets, simultuously with the arrival of the ward processions.

Twenty minutes before nine Mr. Greeley made his appearance on the balcony, at the corner of Third and Vine, and was introduced by Hon. J. L. Keck. As soon as the crowd caught a glimpse of him there was great cheering, and as soon as this had subsided, Mr. Greeley spoke as follows:

Honest Horace Forced Against His Will to Speak Again.

CITIZENS OF THE STATE OF OHIO:—I am here a guest at the invitation of the Common Council of Cincinnati. It is their desire, as it is my wish, that I should while their guest abstain from any remarks which might to seem to savor of a partisan purpose, and I fully designed and I been left at liberty, so to speak, that no one of any party could possibly have taken exceptions to it, but there has been an attack upon me since I came here, which I will trust to the hospitality and the generosity of my entertainers enable me and permits me to repel here and to now.

Last evening, at Pittsburgh, in the course of some off-hand remarks to a vast assemblage like this, I took pains to explain the circumstances, the extraordinary, unprecedented circumstances under which I was impelled in the winter of 1860-61 to offer in good faith to submit the whole question of Union or disunion to the fair, unconstrained vote of the Southern people after due deliberation and discussion. I said, then, that it was my belief, and it is still my belief that if that people had been allowed such a free and fair opportunity, they would have decided, that the Union should be maintained. Those remarks, which I made last evening have been misrepresented, have been, I think, inverted into an expression of present belief and present conviction, that any State has a right to dissolve this Union at its own good pleasure.

Fellow citizens, I utterly repudiate and condemn that sentiment. [Cheers.]

I do not believe that any State, or that ten States, even a majority of all the States, has a right to dissolve our Union. [Applause.] That Union is founded on the Constitution. It is a chartered government, not a mere league. It does not constitute a confederacy merely, but a nation; not a government of limited and defined powers, but of unlimited duration. I believe that the Union is not only destined to be, but was intended to be perpetual, and I believe that our our great civil war, if there ever was any reasonable doubt as to the nature of that union, has settled that doubt forever. [Renewed applause.]

That slavery is dead, and that the Union abides forever, such is the sum and substance of the verdict pronounced through the issues of our great contest. There is no longer a question; there can never again arises a question as to the perpetuity of the Union. The apple of discord, the only thing that ever made any American hostile to his own country and constitution, has utterly perished. Thenceforth the American Union abides forever, grounded in the affections, in the necessities, in the fervent devotion of the whole American people. If there ever shall again arise a question of discussion, that question will be presented not for the South, not for the Southern section of this nation; but no such a question will or can arise. As perpetual as the hills, as solid as the everlasting rocks, the Union of of the States abides and must abide forever. One sentiment, one purpose animates the American heart, and that is that the Union of the States must and shall be preserved. [Cheers.]

Now, fellow citizens, if I may be allowed let me say a few words or more generally with regard to your position, your duties and your prospects. Cincinnati may be regarded as very nearly the industrial and commercial centre of of our present population. What the future may bring forth, we cannot tell, but to-day the city is nearly in the middle of the great commercial government of the industrial activity of the American people. Its hills smiling in the summer abundance look lovingly on each other North and the South. Its mighty river which leaves your city in its gentle current is persuasive to union and reconciliation. We are to be evermore one people.

Let us be a harmonious people, united in heart and hope as well as in geography, and in political associations. Let us resolve to cultivate the graces and the charity of fellow-citizenship. Let us resolve that from this city shall go forth an influence to the North and to the South which shall bind the people together in the cords of a sweeter and stronger affection than they have ever yet known.

Fellow-citizens, I rejoice to stand in the city, which has been honored by the holding of the Cincinnati Convention, wherefrom went forth the noblest platform of principles ever presented to the American people. [Applause.] These principles commend themselves to my judgment. They are clear to my heart. If I could do anything to give an ascendancy, perpetual and complete to those principles, I would gladly do it. If my successor my defeat could promote their advancement and commend them to the heart of the people, I should rejoice alike in that success or in that defeat. I believe they represent the best thought, the best purpose, the best aspirations of the American people. As such, I accept them. As such, I am proud to be, even in any capacity, identified with their preservation! It was not my expectation to be presented as a candidate by that convention. That honor was conferred upon me, and I thankfully readily accepted it. And I thank you, my fellow citizens for the cordiality, for the unanimity, for the majestic strength, in which you have responded to it. As one of your number, I take the place in your ranks, which has been assigned me and will endeavor to bear your banner with honor, with truth, with justice, wherever the future may lead and wherever the good providence of God may enable me to carry it.

At this point in Mr. Greeley's speech, the impatient crowd below were noisy, so much so, that it was difficult for those to hear that were comparatively near him. After pausing a few moments, he concluded as follows:

And so, fellow citizens, unable to make myself heard, I will relieve your attention and ask Gov. Randolph to speak to you in my stead.

Gov. Randolph, of New Jersey followed in a well timed speech. Other addresses succeeded, after which the meeting adjourned.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Sept. 28, 2.187

[illegible] P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
[illegible] S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
115 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley.

FOR PRESIDENT:
HORACE GREELEY.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
B. GRATZ BROWN.

For Governor—CHAS. R. BUCKALEW.
Supreme Judge—JAMES THOMPSON.
Aud. General—WILLIAM HARTLEY.

Congressmen at Large:
JAS. H. HOPKINS | RICH'D. VAUX | H. B. WRIGHT

Delegates at Large to Constitutional Convention:

Jeremiah S. Black,	Geo. W. Woodward,
Wm. Bigler,	Wm. J. Baer,
Wm. H. Smith,	F. B. Gowan,
John H. Campbell,	S. H. Reynolds,
James Ellis,	S. C. T. Dodd,
George M. Dallas,	R. A. Lamberton,
A. A. Purman,	Wm. L. Corbett.

COUNTY.

CONGRESS—XXII DISTRICT:
DR. JAMES KING.

LEGISLATURE:
JAMES P. BARR, 1st District, Pittsburgh.
W. W. FULLWOOD, 2d District, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM M'CORMICK, 3d District, County.
JOHN BALLENTINE, 3d District, County.
E. C. OEHMLER, 3d District, County.
J. H. SORG, 3d District, County.
E. F. LOGAN, 3d District, County.

Sheriff—ROBERT H. PATTERSON.
Clerk of Courts—W. T. FARLEY.
Clerk of Orphans' Court—T. J. M'GRATH.
Recorder—AUGUST BECKERT.
Register—ISIDORE COBLENS.
Commissioner—J. A. ROSS.
Director of Poor—THOMAS JOYCE.

DELEGATES TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

MALCOLM HAY,	C. F. BAUER,
JAMES IRVIN,	LEVI BIRD DUFF,
JOHN B. GUTHRIE,	BAIRD PATTERSON.

DEMOCRATS and Liberals do you wish to take a hand in smashing the thieves ticket? Then don't fail to Register.

BLATHER DUNCAN'S paper, the "True Democrat" is dead. The administration did not give it the support that DUNCAN expected.

WHY don't the bull pup organ open out on Gov. CURTIN, Hon. ELI SLIFER, and Hon. TITIAN J. COFFEY? It is pretty near time. Let the howl commence.

GEN. BEN BUTLER did not allude to HARTRANFT in his recent speech. He said some time ago he could not censort with the hangman of Mrs. SURRATT.

ONE of the features of the procession last night was the handsomely decorated wagons from the mills of Gen. J. K. MOORHEAD. They were filled with voters too.

THE *Gazette* has not mentioned "lamp-posts" for several days. The recent tremendous outpourings of the honest people have almost scared the old thing out of its wits.

SWOOPE is the only tool of the Ring so far, that denies the YERKES affidavits and HARTRANFT stock speculating letters. HARTRANFT himself will not dare not, deny this genuineness.

THAT "solid column of flame over seven miles long" appears to worry the Treasury organs. Well as HARTRANFT would say, it was well calculated to "take the starch right out."

IT is conceded on all hands that the Democratic-Liberal torch-light on Monday, was the largest, most orderly and best conducted demonstration of its kind ever witnessed in Western Pennsylvania.

DOES any sane man believe that the hired organs of the Treasury ring would have abused Gen. MOORHEAD as they have done and are doing, had that gentleman not come out in favor of honesty and reform?

DR. PAINE intends visiting this city and exhibit the originals of the YERKES affidavits and HARTRANFT'S letters. They will "take the starch right out" of BUCHER SWOOPE'S lying statements; for which he begged the Philadelphia *Press* to "let up on me easy."

AMONG the most prominent "traitors and scoundrels" recently discovered by the organs of the Treasury thieves are, Gov. CURTIN, Congressman CAKE, TITIAN J. COFFEY, ELI SLIFER and Hon. J. K. MOORHEAD.

THE *Commercial*, *Gazette* and *Dispatch* each claim to be first-class newspapers, give *all the news*, and yet neither of them have seen fit to lay before their readers the scathing letter of ex-Governor CURTIN. They doubtless prefer lying concerning BUCKALEW, to telling the truth regarding the position of our great war Governor.

ONE of the organs does not appear to be pleased with the music of our torch-light. Well we admit that it was not quite so extensive as that furnished by government to the Bread and Butter show last week. The transportation of the Marine band of Washington, BECK'S of Philadelphia, and a number of others were paid for by money stolen from the people, to which Democrats were made to pay a large part. The less said about the music, the better for the brigade.

CARL SCHURZ.

The money of the State and of the United States, and the government flags so kindly furnished by the War department, and the delegations of "veterans" —many of whom had so little of the soldier in them that they failed to *keep step* to the music—all tended to make up a middling show in the early part of last week. But it was so evidently a thing gotten up to order; so destitute of real hearty enthusiasm, that its projectors were discouraged, and the comparatively few *bona fide* soldiers who had been entrapped into it, went away utterly disgusted.

Just on the heels of this affair, Mr. GREELEY arrived on his way to Cincinnati. Then came the spontaneous combustion of enthusiasm. Then the real genuine article developed, and the ring-leaders of the HARTRANFT affair were so harrassed and annoyed by the contrast so manifestly to their disadvantage, that they have set to work to get up another Torch Light affair, in which HARTRANFT will be entirely ignored.

But just as they have advertised their projected improvement on their last weeks affair, the expected arrival of CARL SCHURZ was announced, and they felt that another spontaneous uprising of the honest men was to occur.

He has arrived. Yesterday afternoon the cars brought him from his grand meeting at Fort Wayne, and safely turned him over to his hosts of admirers in the Smoky City. Wasn't that a greeting he received from crowds on crowds of independent citizens? The German was there in solid masses to receive their admired com-patriot—the great orator, the honest and incorruptible patriot and statesman—the man of whom any country on the face of the whole earth might well be proud. The Irishman was there with his warm heart and enthusiastic temperament. The native citizen was there, glad to greet the great man whose love of liberty has made him one of his fellow-citizens. It seemed as if all the people of the Twin Cities had crowded as near as possible, in order to do honor to the Senator who could neither be coaxed by the blandishments, nor terrified by the threats, of a corrupt administration.

It was just the reception such a man had a right to expect from a liberty loving people; and the noble hearted patriot must have taken courage when he witnessed how the great people themselves love to do honor to a public man who devotes himself to their service.

Of course the meeting he addressed in the evening was just such an one as would naturally be expected as the outgrowth of such a reception; but for the particulars thereof and of the night procession, we refer our readers to our local columns.

Our Radical friends are evidently disturbed, and we are not at all surprised thereat. They have the money of the two governments, and they have the official influence of both; while we have the hearts of the upright men, who desire above all things to have an honest and economical administration in power.

THE gamblers who have been putting up money of late on HARTRANFT are beginning to hedge, several of them have just returned from the East and are satisfied that it is useless to stem the tide, and as one of them expressed it, the rout has commenced. Democrats now to the work, perfect your organization and see that our vote is out; every species of fraud will be attempted, let it be overcome by increased vigilance.

WE very much fear that many of our people will lose their votes because they are not registered. Parties come to us from various localities and report that dozens of Democrats have overlooked this all important matter. Let the torches and brass bands alone until you go and see that your name is on the list, or you cannot share in the glory of helping to smash the thieving ring ticket.

THE Richmond *Whig* notices the departure of 150 negroes to work on SIMON CAMERON'S road. All our exchanges from Maryland and Virginia cautions our people to be on the look. The negroes are leaving those States for Pennsylvania in droves.

THE Indiana Bourbon Convention numbered just thirteen persons, and nominated a ticket of twenty-six names, seventeen of whom have since been withdrawn. The Illinois Bourbon Convention numbered no more than *four* persons, and met in private.

AT a Radical meeting in Cannonsburg on last Friday, we understand the white Vice President left the platform on the advent of his two colored colleagues.

This man is as particular as JOHN H. HARE or JOHN M'D. CROSSAN, or as WOODSON himself.

REMEMBER.

If you fail to have your name properly entered upon the Registry list before Saturday next, you cannot put in a blow toward smashing the rings—indeed, you will in a measure be aiding the thieves. Remember this and act at once.

The names of the Assessors, so far as we have been able to procure them, are given in another column.

HEAD LINES—LYING.

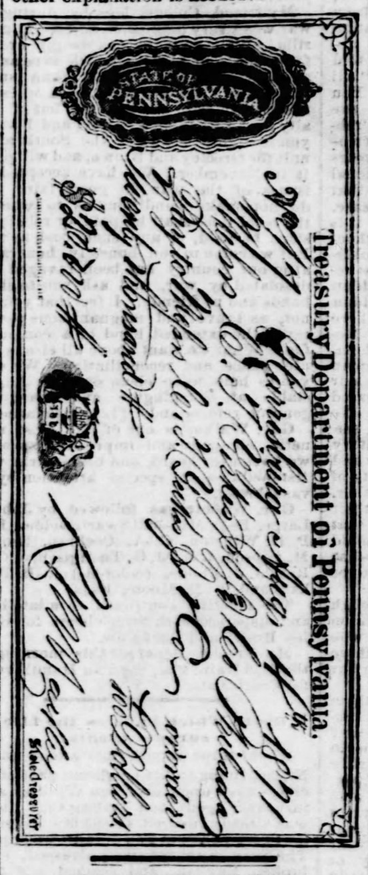
A facility for monstrous lying is perhaps the most remarkable quality developed by the *Commercial* during the present campaign. It heads a page of ex-parte allegations, taken before a Radical military commission at Harrisburg, with huge capitals, which imply that somewhere on that page there may be found evidence that Mr. BUCKALEW belonged to the "Sons of Liberty." But when the reader has patiently examined all the loose statements extracted by terror or despair, from the poor wretches undergoing the discipline of this Radical commission, he finds not a credible word to support the head-lines, and marvels not less at the impudence than at the mendacity, which could deliberately place in the most conspicuous part of a public journal, lies so utterly cruel and malignant. Conscious that the story is only less transparent than it is brutal, the *Commercial* procures the services of a stay-at-home bummer and kidnapper, named STEWART to make an affidavit. This affidavit shows that STEWART was a sad scoundrel, who got some military buttons on his coat and forthwith began to indulge his passion for criminal adventure under the auspices of the Black Republican party, which at that time employed many base ruffians to scour the country in the disguise of soldiers, and intimidate the decent portion of the people by threats of murder and imprisonment. STEWART says that he found a law miscreant in Columbia county who *told* him that Mr. BUCKALEW had attended a certain meeting, which these worthies united in regarding as "disloyal:" and that they thereupon deliberately concocted between them one of the most brutal and infamous crimes a man cannot possibly conceive. They determined, by the use of the face which STEWART had, to kidnap Mr. BUCKALEW —who was not only a blameless citizen but at that moment the chosen representatives of three million of freemen in the Federal Senate—and this they were to accomplish by surrounding his house in the dead hour of the night, and dragging him with violence and insult from the arms of his terrified family. STEWART confesses that he, with at least one accomplice, perfected this cold-blooded and appalling plot. Why did he not execute it? He was a coward as most criminals are, and learned, in time to save himself much trouble, that there were some atrocities which the people would not bear, and which even his superiors might not approve. He lies manifestly, and with singular insolence, when he avers that Mr. BUCKALEW was not to be found. Mr. BUCKALEW was a very distinguished citizen and a Senator in Congress. His movements were known of all men. Any person in Pennsylvania could have learned his whereabouts by ten minutes use of the telegraph. Gen. COUCH not only knew where he was, but met him in person, corresponded with him, sent his subordinates to him for advice and instructions, and after the troubles were over, thanked him heartily, for the part he had taken in preserving the public peace.

The *Commercial* had better not reopen that page of history which contains the bloody record of STANTON, HOLT and BAKER; of Soldiers degraded into Kidnappers, dungeons crowded with innocent victims and the scaffold streaming with innocent blood—when peaceful neighborhoods were habitually invaded by ruffians like STEWART, and murders, abductions, arbitrary imprisonments, highway robbery and midnight burglary, were but a few of the crimes which were daily committed by the Black Republican party in the name of "loyalty" and patriotism. It will make no votes by publishing the confessions of obscure criminals like STEWART, or the lawless villains who set him on. There is much more profitable employment ready to its hand. If it would only take up those stories about HARTRANFT'S remarkable proclivity to steal from the Commonwealth, or that alarming propensity of Radical Congressmen to sell themselves bodily to rich corporations like the Credit Mobilier, it might possibly be considered a "live journal" discussing "living issues."

SOME four Radical stump orators undertook in New Brighton, the other evening, to deny that HARTRANFT, whilst in this city, visited any saloon. They would not undertake that little job in this locality where he was seen by hundreds. He spent the principal part of Tuesday riding from one beer garden to another, as he was rightly informed that the German element was hostile to him. He thought to conciliate them, and under the guidance of Col. GERST and MACKEY, he was taken to the different leading saloons of the cities. Are witnesses called for?

ANOTHER LIE NAILED!

The *Gazette* in its attempt to shield the Treasury Ring says that the cheque given by MACKEY for his note of twenty thousand dollars "was on the Treasury and not on YERKES." We submit the following *fac-simile* of the same. No other explanation is needed:



GOV. CURTIN'S LETTER.

We need not say how gratifying it is to us, as it must be to every true Pennsylvanian to read the letter of ANDREW GREGG CURTIN on the politics of the State, which our readers will find in our news columns this morning.

It is a noble declaration of principles, and warns the people in trumpet tones of the awful precipice upon the very edge of which our great Commonwealth has been urged, by a set of unprincipled men who have ruled its destinies for the last six years.

GOV. CURTIN, with the eye of a statesman and the heart of a patriot, sees and fully appreciates the situation. He knows that a continuance of a state of things which, he justly says, has created a wide-spread distrust of authority and made honest men despair of integrity in Legislation, must sooner or later lead to utter contempt of popular Government, anarchy, confusion, and ruin. He utters his trumpet call to the people to fly to the rescue, and we are much mistaken in the influence of his name with a host of his old friends, if ANDY CURTIN'S call will not raise a ground-swell which will overwhelm the thieves at Harrisburg in inevitable ruin. This action of the War Governor will add largely to Mr. BUCKALEW'S majority.

To those who feel impelled to vote for HARTRANFT for GRANT'S sake, the Governor says, with great force, that cause which needs such help—help at the sacrifice of moral principle—is clearly not worth saving.

HARTRANFT.

The disgusting conduct of this man has aroused the indignation of every man of proper feeling in this city. We clip the following from the *Presbyterian Banner*, a paper which represents the feelings of a very large section of people not only in Allegheny county, but in Western Pennsylvania. The *Banner* is proverbially reticent in regard to politics, and would not say what it does, unless impelled by a high sense of duty:

Certainly General Hartranft had a big enough load, in the estimation of the people of Pittsburgh, to carry, without adding to it the impropriety of visiting the lager beer saloons here, in order to secure votes. He undoubtedly did do this, and thereby disgusted not only many earnest Republicans, but the public generally. For a candidate for the high office of Governor of the State to stoop to this means of securing favor, is not only degrading to himself, but it is also bad policy in the eyes of the community.

ANOTHER PROP GONE.

The organs of the Treasury Ring here and elsewhere in their attempts to bolster up the dishonest HARTRANFT, print the following extract which they credit to Mr. BUCKALEW:

"I know General HARTRANFT well, both as a public officer and a man. As Auditor-General he showed himself a most faithful, upright, efficient and accommodating officer."

This statement is an impudent forgery. Mr. BUCKALEW never uttered anything of the kind, and it demonstrates pretty clearly to what desperation the thieves are driven when they offer the forged testimony of one whom they have denounced so bitterly. We hardly expect that the organs will undeceive their readers.

HAUSSEREK AND TILTON.

Mr. FRED. HAUSSEREK the eloquent German orator of Cincinnati will address our citizens on Wednesday evening and THEODORE TILTON, Esq., on Thursday evening of next week. Both of these gentlemen have been life long Republicans but they are opposed to GRANT and corruption.

SENATOR SCHURZ.

The malicious attack on CARL SCHURZ by the Radical papers was worse than a crime, it was a miserable blunder.

At Chancellorville, the 11th corps was commanded by Maj. Gen. HOWARD, at that time almost an entire stranger to the troops, and Gen. SCHURZ was in command of the third division of the corps, and of course was not responsible for the disasters of that unfortunate day.

SCHURZ, and in fact the whole corps, was in the position chosen by HOOKER, the Commander-in-Chief. He saw the enemy massing upon his right and rear in great force, he altered the position of his own division to meet the emergency, and was censured by HOOKER for doing so, and obliged to resume his original position. The cavalry on his flank, which HOOKER relied upon to protect his right, had been stampeded and of course this left him entirely unprotected, and when the enemy came down upon them—the troops, by HOWARD'S order, had their *arms stacked* and were sitting upon their knapsacks.

That they were driven from their position was no fault of theirs or of CARL SCHURZ, but of HOOKER and HOWARD. It is true, HOWARD did his best to rally his men, and it is also true that SCHURZ did rally a comparatively small force and fought at their head, doing his best to keep the greatly preponderating force of the enemy in check, and exposing himself to the heavy fire of the enemy as freely as the humblest of the brave men whom he was enabled to rally around him amid the confusion of the sudden and, to HOOKER and HOWARD, the unexpected attack. But for the two regiments, the 82d Illinois under the command of Col. F. HOOKER, and the 157th New York which had been thrown out toward the enemy by SCHURZ contrary to HOOKER'S orders, the whole command would have been killed or captured. It will not do here where there are so many of CARL SCHURZ'S brave soldiers, to call in question the courage or conduct of that General. His voluntary resignation of a dignified foreign appointment which he held from Mr. LINCOLN, for a position much less lucrative and full of danger, places his devotion to the land of his adoption beyond question. *Cease vipers, you bite a file.*

Major SCHLEITER, Capt. LOEFSTROEM, Lieutenants MECKELBERG, SCHLEGEL and HETTINGER, Sergeants SPEIDEL, KING, and LOFINK, and privates MORLOK, FAUSTMANN, HOHMANN, MARKS, KREISER and very many others of our fellow-citizens were with CARL SCHURZ, and know more of his character as a soldier than the stay-at-home patriots who are slandering him.

THOSE AFFIDAVITS—SWOOPE AND PAINE.

Our friends in Allegheny we are informed will soon have an opportunity of judging between the statements of BUCHER SWOOPE who lied so outrageously in regard to the YERKES affidavits to a Philadelphia audience, and then begged the Philadelphia *Press* to "let up on me easy" and Dr. PAINE who has the original letters and papers of which JNO. F. HARTRANFT dare not deny the genuineness.

Dr. PAINE we are informed intends to visit this city and exhibit to our citizens the *original papers* and prove to them that SWOOPE is deserving of all the epithets that he applied to the Doctor.

These paid hirelings of CAMERON & Co., such as the venal and corrupt SWOOPE will likely be shown up in their own true colors before the Doctor gets through with them.

ASHAMED TO RIDE WITH HARTRANFT AND CAMERON.

JEREMIAH COLBATH HENRY WILSON, the Credit Mobilier and Know Nothing candidate for Vice President, to his credit be it said, actually refused to accompany the dued bill candidate for Governor, HARTRANFT, and that corrupt old rascal CAMERON, on the cars from Titusville to CORRY. They, as WILSON'S friends have informed him, have forced themselves upon him to his injury. The people of the oil regions know these worthies and have opened WILSON'S eyes.

SCHURZ AT ERIE.

Mr. GEO. A. ALLEN chairman of the Erie Committee requests us to announce that the able and eloquent CARL SCHURZ will positively address the people of that region on Saturday evening next, Sept. 28th.

THERE is no "*Black Friday*" or "*Credit Mobilier*" label stuck to the back of either GREELEY or BROWN. They show a clean bill of moral health.

OBITUARY.

Death of Senator Garrett Davis.

CINCINNATI, O., September 24.—Hon. Garrett Davis, U. S. Senator from Kentucky, died at his residence at Paris, Kentucky, at half past six this morning after an illness of four weeks' duration. The disease was gangrenous affection of the lungs. He was seventy-two years of age. The funeral will take place on Wednesday at three a. m.

Death of Rev. P. Kerr.

We regret to announce the death of Father Kerr, pastor of St. Agnes church Soho, at Lorrgtto Springs, on Monday afternoon, at three o'clock, in the thirty-ninth year of his age. His remains will be brought to the city to-day (Tuesday). Father Kerr was for some years stationed at the Cathedral, and was one the most estimable and laborious of missionary priests attached to the diocese.

THE following telegram from Gov. RANDOLPH explains itself:

"INDIANAPOLIS, September 23.

"Nothing comparable to the ovation which Mr. Greeley is now receiving here has been seen in the great West since the Harrison whirlwind of 1840. Men who were boys then are now as enthusiastic as boys once were. The Presidential family and the Presidential managers are better known in the West than in the East. Ohio and Indiana are ablaze as with a prairie fire. No money is needed to bring out the supporters of Greeley. They come by the thousand to give assurance of the impending victory. We turn eastward to-day, and expect to reach Cleveland on Tuesday night. I repeat that the enemy are for the first time terrified and demoralized. Push them hard and they are gone, horse, foot, and dragoons. The retreat has begun. We can make, and we must make, it a a rout.

"THEODORE F. RANDOLPH."

HERE is a nice little note from the Beast.

"BAY VIEW, NEAR LANESVILLE, MASS., August 25, 1867.

"MY DEAR SIR—I have read your letter to Mr. Smith upon the proposed nomination of Grant with much interest. Its criticisms on Grant's career are just, but what will you do? You can not get it, or anything else concerning Grant that is not laudatory, published; and why? Because both sides are courting him for the Presidency, and so the truth must not be told. We are, I fear, to try the experiment again that we did with Johnson, i. e. nominate a man for supposed availability without knowing his principles or fitness. Grant's *election will be a misfortune, because it will put in a man without head or heart, indifferent to human suffering, and impotent to govern.* I am, yours truly,

"BENJ. F. BUTLER.

"W. JONES, Neenah, Wis."

THE *Press* of Philadelphia thus notices the fact that HENRY WILSON refused to travel with HARTRANFT and CAMERON:

Senator Wilson, our candidate for the Vice Presidency, is a gentleman who has led a blameless life. It was not without a feeling of humiliation that we read, the other day, of his visiting Corry in company with Simon Cameron and John F. Hartranft, one a corruptionist of forty years standing, and the other a follower in his footsteps for four. But it appears the Senator did not relish the society of the two persons, and took the first opportunity that presented itself to seek more congenial companions. This act has still further strengthened Grant and Wilson with decent men.

ALLEGHENY, BEAVER AND WASHINGTON.

Mass Meeting at Clinton.

On Saturday Oct. 5th, will be held at Clinton, Allegheny county, a grand rally of the Democracy and Liberals at which Hons. D. W. Voorhees of Indiana, T. M. Marshall, R. M. Gibson, James H. Hopkins, S. B. Wilson, Esqs., and other talkers will be present.

It is the determination of those having the meeting in charge to make it one of the largest gatherings of its kind ever seen in that locality. Among the attractions we learn that there will be a large wagon containing thirty-seven little girls drawn by thirty-seven horses.

Our friends should turn out and swell the ranks in favor of reconciliation and peace.

SECRET MEETING.

OF THE

Radical State Central Committee.

This Committee met between two days at Fort Simmons, for the transaction of most important business. As soon as silence reigned in the deserted streets, and night had spread her sable veil over the slumbering city, each member, ESCORTED BY A TRUSTY POLICEMAN, stealthily found his way into the hall of meeting. A quorum being obtained, the PAYMASTER took the chair. The man of ADDITION, DIVISION and SILENCE, then slowly rose to his feet, and casting a melancholy, parental look upon his audience, feebly spoke as follows:

My Brethren, our only hope is in the PENITENTIARY—that venerable pile, which, on so many occasions, has afforded a protecting shelter to many of our dearest friends. It is not unknown to you that our Gubernatorial Candidate is now in a very TIGHT PLACE, and so are we. Detective Grabbem is about, and many others of his prying fraternity. There is not one within the sound of my voice who does not know by heart the act of March 31, 1860, providing penalties for the misapplication of the public funds. Your daily occupations require this knowledge, in self defence. What, then, if after we had accidentally succeeded in electing our candidate he was NABBED and SENT TO THE PENITENTIARY for five years? The law is clear on this subject; he would be compelled to vacate his office, and what is more, he could not pardon himself! In this grave dilemma, I propose that we call at once upon the Governor and DEMAND the pardon of CHARLES T. YERKES, Jr. —Once pardoned out of the jug, YERKES SHALL BE OUR MAN. With all the qualifications of our present candidate, he will have the additional advantage of a pardon, which he can shake with impunity under the noses of an army of detectives. Nay, more, if our present candidate should happen to be PUT IN THE SHADE, he can pardon him. I therefore propose to retire our disabled General and nominate CHARLES T. YERKES, Jr., of Cherry Hill, as our candidate for Governor.

These arguments were so convincing, that the motion was put and carried unanimously. The Chair then congratulated the Committee upon the happy termination of their labors, and predicting the triumph of their new candidate, proposed three cheers for the PENITENTIARY, which were given with a will. The Committee then left the fort and took up the line of march to lay siege to the executive mansion. If the *Commercial* has any journalistic ambition it will anticipate its Radical brethren of the press in the promulgation of this famous news, and place at the head of its columns.

FOR GOVERNOR.
CHAS. T. YERKES, JR., OF CHERRY HILL.

It is understood the Committee in their application to the Governor for this pardon, will be strongly backed by certain great bankers, brokers, and other shylocks, who daily feed upon their POUND OF FLESH, carved off the part nearest to the heart of the public body. Yerkes is sure then to be either the Radical candidate for Governor himself, or the God-father of the Radical candidate. At any rate these Gubernatorial honors will naturally flow from the PENITENTIARY.

Reporter for "THE RADICAL FISCAL ILLUMINATOR."

Carl Schurz!

MONSTER OVATION TO THE GREAT MISSOURI SENATOR.

The City Ablaze With Enthusiasm.

A SOLID COLUMN OF FLAME OVER SEVEN MILES LONG.

The Greatest Demonstration Ever Witnessed in Western Pennsylvania.

NO HOODLUMS OR IMPORTED VOTERS IN LINE.

Senator Schurz' Philosophic Arraignment of the Administration—War Powers in Time of Peace—The Man Who Offered the Resolution of Amnesty at the Chicago Convention, Thinks it Ought to be Honestly Carried Out—Addresses by Senator Doolittle, Hon. J. K. Moorhead, Hon. Thos. M. Marshall, Dr. King and Others.

The monster demonstration to the great Missouri Senator and Statesman, Carl Schurz, last evening was more than a success, it was a triumph—a triumph creditable alike to our German, Liberal and Democratic citizens, and flattering to the most philosophic statesman of this generation. In the face of the myriad appliances of the party in power, the unlimited command of cash, and that enthusiasm which cash can create, the most enthusiastic admirer of the "Great Bolter," would not have dared to hope that this assemblage could have been—what it really was—one of the grandest political demonstrations ever witnessed in Western Pennsylvania. There were no imported voters brought hither to give significance to a local contest—no office-holders or "Hoodlums"—hired phalanxes, but there was the steady

"Tramp, Tramp, Tramp,"

of the voting thousands, who are determined that the

People Must Rule

And that the Rings and Ringmasters are are doomed.

The ovation of last evening was not only a fitting tribute to Mr. Schurz's matchless eloquence, elevated statesmanship and unswerving fidelity to principle, but particularly as the leading representative and philosophic embodiment of that Liberalism and Reform which are destined to sweep the country in November. Had the great Missouri Bolter chosen to defend the dirty work of the administration, and to wear a Grant "collar" he would be courted, and patronized as of yore, and called as the *Gazette* used to say three years ago, "The Great German Statesman," the Great Expounder of Republicanism &c." But no sooner did Schurz take issue with the administration in Missouri, on the question of amnesty, non-interference with local elections, and anti-centralization, than Grant says to Drake: "I can drop that German philosopher out of the window, and he will never be heard of." The organs "followed suit" and began to eat dirt in the most approved style, and stultify themselves by seeking to dim the lustre of Schurz's splendid fame, When they discovered that he was

"Too proud a man to cringe and fawn,
Too honest far, for trick and game;
Too great to put his soul in pawn,
And flourish on the fruits of shame"

They cried out, "Oh he is a Renegade—a traitor—he is disloyal to the party." "He is a restless agitator," They seemed determined to prove that Republicans—if not Republics—are ungrateful. The trouble is Mr. Schurz, like Mr. Greeley, supports no party longer than it is right. He is in the true sense of the word Liberal, philosophic, honest and progressive, one of those leaders who realize that

"New occasions teach new duties,
Time makes ancient good uncouth;
He must upward still and onward,
Who would keep abreast of truth"

The Procession.

At a quarter to eight o'clock the procession moved over the route previously designated in the following order:

Detachment of police, under Lieutenant Gordon
Chief Marshall—Major G. Sleiter.
Chief of Staff—Captain H. Raiber.
Assistant Adjutant General—Captain James H. Stewart.

First Division.

Chief Marshal—Jacob Ulrich.
Assistant Adjutant General—George Kunkle.
Aids.

Second Ward Greeley, Brown and Buckalew Club 150 men; Captain J. B. Timmony. Uniform white hat, cape, vest and lamp. Music—Walton drum corps.

On the Second Ward banner was the following:

WHAT I HAVE
IS AT YOUR SERVICE
For the Brave Boys in the Field.
Dr. King to Gov. Curtin.
April 3, 1861.

On the reverse:

GREELEY CROTCHETS.

Protection to Home Industries—No Slaves on American Soil—Enfranchisement of All—None but Honest Men for Office.
UNIVERSAL AMNESTY.

Great Western Band.
Open Carriage—Hon. Carl Schurz, Hon. Thos. M. Marshal, C. F. Bauer, and others.

A detachment of the Seventy-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, 30 strong, under Capt. Peisser, formed the special escort to Senator Schurz.

The 74th carried, beside their regimental colors, two banners with the following inscriptions:

VETERANS
of the
SEVENTY-FOURTH REG'T
Penna. Volunteers.

On the reverse:

WE HONOR
Our Brave General,
CARL SCHURZ.

On the sides the inscriptions:

Greeley, Brown & Buckalew.

On the other transparency, carried by the "Boys in Blue," were the following inscriptions in German:

American Weapons
Slaughtered Our Brethern.

On the reverse:

We Will Repay Grant
For This
On the 5th of November.

On the sides were inscribed "Greeley, Brown and Buckalew."

Veteran Escort.
Carriages with Visitors.
Mounted Escort—Captain Garstein.
Carriages with John Moorhead, M. F. J. Nelson, Frederick, Md.; Hon. J. H. Hopkins, Marshall Swartswelder, Esq.
Carriages.
Young Men's Jackson Association, 100 members, under Captain Guthrie; white badges; music, West Penn Band.
Fifth Ward Greeley, Brown and Buckalew Club, Captain J. A. Strain; escort of Senator Doolittle; 188 men; uniform, blue shirt, white hat and torch; music, Bavarian Band.
Carriages with Senator Doolittle, Hon. J. K. Moorhead, Hon. C. W. McClelland, Mr. Bernard Rafferty.
Fourth Ward Greeley, Brown and Buckalew Club; 160 men; Captain Anderson; Chambers' Drum Corps.
Frohsinn Societies with torches; 200 members.
Carl Schurz Club of Pittsburgh; Captain Charles Hauch; 200 men, with torches; U. S. colors and transparency inscribed:

PUT THE SWORD AWAY.
States can be Saved without it.

Reverse—CARL SCHURZ CLUB.

First Ward Greeley, Brown and Buckalew Workingmen's Club; 400 men; Captain Douglass; uniform, white shirts, red belts and white hats; music, Iron City Drum Corps.
Allegheny Butchers; 50 in number, under Captain Schrig.
Independent Fifth Ward Greeley, Brown and Buckalew Club; Captain Braddock; 125 men; uniform, white hat, white cape, on which is inscribed, "Honest Horace."

Second Division.

Chief Marshal—Major F. Blessing.
A. A. G.—Captain F. Stolzing.
Mt. Washington Band, Birmingham; Germans of the South Side; 457 members; banner inscribed:

RECONCILIATION AND REFORM.

Lincoln Mooncrcher.
Ormsby Greeley, Brown and Buckalew Club, under Captain Lutz; transparency and torches.
South Pittsburgh Greeley, Brown and Buckalew Club; 150 men; Captain Charles Gearing; torches and transparency.
McKeesport Greeley, Brown and Buckalew Club; Captain Jesse Sill, Jr.; music by McKeesport Band.
Monongahela Borough Greeley, Brown and Buckalew Club; 150 members, Captain Charles Crigton; torches and transparency.
Fourteenth Ward Greeley, Brown and Buckalew Club; Captain Porter McClure; 200 men; uniform, white shirts, white hat and torches; banner with inscription:

THE WAR IS OVER.

Reverse—

LET US HAVE PEACE.

Central Greeley Club; 105 members. Captain Nettleton; uniform, white vest, dark suit, white hat, red, white and blue lamps, white silk badge, fringed with gold and inscribed "Central;; music by Stehle's Band.
Eleventh Ward Moorhead Phalanx; 103 members; Captain Samuel Irwin; uniform, red, white and blue fatigue caps, blue capes and torches; Music by St. Bridget's silver Cornet Band; transparency with a "Panidsespe" representing on one side Grant tooling with some "old rye," and on the reverse a soldiers widow leaning over a soldiers grave.
Colored Delegation.
Seventh Ward Greeley, Brown and Buckalew Club; Captain McLaughlin; 75 men; transparency and torches.
Eight Ward Greeley, Brown and Buckalew Club. Capt. Norton; 100 men. Best & Robinson's Band.
Ninth Ward Greeley, Brown and Buckalew Democratic Reform Club. Capt. Trumble; 200 men; music by St. Patrick's Band; uniform, white hats, capes and torches; axe men with red shirts, white hats and axes.
Tenth Ward Greeley, Brown and Buckalew Club; 150 men; Capt. McIntyre; Silver capes and hats, transparencies and torches.
Teams from Novelty works.
Six horse teams filled with men bearing transparencies and Chinese lanterns.
Carriages.

Third Division.

Chief Marshal—Captain H. Fuhren.
Chief of Staff—Col. J. N. McMunn.
Fourth Ward Greeley, Brown and Buckalew Club, Allegheny, one hundred and fifty men, Capt. L. Obert. Uniform, white cap, cape and lantern. Music by Keystone Cornet band transparency inscribed:

HONESTY AND RECONCILIATION.

Eight Ward, Allegheny Greeley, Brown and Buckalew Club, one hundred and fifty men.
Captain Adam Slemmer; music by Washington Cornet band.
Wagons filled with men and transparences.
Third Ward Greeley, Brown and Buckalew Club of Allegheny; Captain Ohmier; four hundred men; white shirts, hats and lanterns; music by Washington band of Troy Hill.
Wagons filled with men and transparencies.
Seventh Ward Allegheny Greeley, Brown and Buckalew Club; Captain Raiding.
Two hundred torch bearers in citizens' dress; music by Excelsior Cornet band.
Ninth Ward Greeley, Brown and Buckalew Club, Allegheny—208 torchbearers in citizens dress under command of Captain Chilver ton. Music—Spring Garden Cornet band.
Sixth Ward Greeley Brown and Buckalew Club, Allegheny; 180 members; Capt. Derrick.
Wagons filled with men and bearing flags and transparencies.
Sewickley Delegation seventy members, bearing torches and a banner inscribed

After the first division of the procession had filed into the Diamond Sqnare, the meeting was called to order by the chairman of the County Committee, W. D. Moore, Esq., who announced the following list of officers:

PRESIDENNT.
HON. THOS. M. MARSHAL.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

G. Backofen, Esq.,	Hon. J. K. Moorhead,
Benjamin Schmidt, Esq.,	James P. Barr, Esq.,
C. F. Bauer, Esq.,	Henry Reineman, Esq.,
John Dunlap, Esq.,	A. Groetzinger, Esq.,
Joseph Abel, Esq.,	I. N. Straub, Esq.,
Edward Bailey, Esq.,	John Roth, Sr., Esq.
Rev. S. Naumburg, Esq.,	John W. Bailey, Esq.,
Boyd Cramrine, Esq.,	Gotlieb Gernet, Esq.,
Stephen Stroutz, Esq.,	D. W. Beech, Esq.,
A. Koch, Esq.,	Jacob Braun, Esq.,
Geo. Woods, L. L. D.,	Dr. Ehrhardt,
Edward Magee, Esq.,	John Gaugwisch, Esq.,
W. D. Moore, Esq.,	Thos. J. Keenan, Esq.,

SECRETARIES.
Members of the Press.

Hon. Thos. M. Marshall then introduced, in fitting terms, the orator of the evening, the distinguished Senator from Missouri, Hon. Carl Schurz. Mr. Schurz, on coming forward, was greeted with a tempest of cheers, after which he spoke as follows:

Mr. Schurz' Speech.

Fellow-citizens:—The city of Pittsburgh has recently been the theatre of two great demonstrations one a convention of soldiers and sailors who revived the memories of battles and great conflicts, the others immediately afterward's was in honor of the coming man of peace who endeavored to teach the people that instead of reviving the passions of the war, it was best to secure a national reconciliation. [Cheers.]

Was he Right

in giving the American people that view. [Cries and cheers "that he was"] I was a volunteer in the American army myself. I am proud to be so because I think I understand the true spirit of the American soldier. The American soldier is no mere machine of war, for in the fierce conflict of battle he does not forget that he is an American citizen. He does not fight for mercenary motives, but for the liberty of mankind and the good of the American Government [cheers]. In remembering past conflicts and the gloriest of battles he will never forget that in fighting for the Union he was fighting for free, good and honest government, and that in fighting against slavery he was fighting to confer equal rights upon all men. In fighting against the rebellion, he fought for equality for all citizens and not simply equal rights but universal justice. [Here the speaker was compelled to stop by interruption from music.]

I will now continue my remarks. I was saying that

The True American Soldier

will never forget that he did no fight for glory, conquests, and subujgation, but that he fought for liberty and peace. I am happy to say that the bravest among them have always been the most generous, and the most generous have always been the truest Americans. [Cheers.] Let us see in what way the objects of the great war we have fought can be accomplished. This is not the first time I have stood before the citizens of Allegheny County. I was here in 1860, 1864, and 1868. I advocated the principles and endeavored to promote the cause of the Union Republican party. Let me say to you that the principles and the cause I then advocated, were advocated because I was honest in my convictions and for the same reason I now stand in the ranks of the Liberal Republican party of this country. [Cheers.] It must have struck a great many of you, that of the leaders of the Republican party who were

Foremost in the Fight

for liberty almost all now stand where I stand while the old organization is now commanded by Morton, of Indiana, Chandler, of Michigan, Ben Butler, of Massachusetts [laughter], and last, but nor least, Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania. We fought during the war for the restoration of the Union together by force, but by the willing consent and love of its citizens. It was our object to restore true peace; not only in reform, but in the hearts of all men.

Withholding the Right of Suffrage.

In consequence of the war, slavery was abolished in the South, free labor was established and equal suffrage given without distinction of color. The changes wrought by the war, as all know, were not at first agreeable to the Southern people. The old order of society was abolished, and with the extension of suffrage to one class of the people, it was withheld from another. Was this the best way to reconcile the minds of the Southern people to the legitimate results of the war?

Did those, who had fought the war, understand the whole significance of their duty? Did they endeavor to make the Southern people satisfied with their condition and re-unite them to the Union? Let us see. At the time when universal suffrage was resolved upon, there were laws in force in the United States excluding a very large number of inteligent, experienced citizens in the South from participation in public affairs. I mean the laws imposing political disabilities. While large numbers of blacks were admitted to great influence in public affairs, we told told a very large and influential class of intelligent, experienced and respectable whites that the public interest was no concern of theirs—that they were political outcasts, and we did not invite, but rather repelled them from all participation in public affairs.

Some of us then and now called Liberals said that the admission of ignorance to political power had to be counterbalanced by equal admission of intelligence and experience. That the extension of suffrage should have been accompanied with the least possible political disabilities. In every case that universal amnesty and universal suffrage belong together. [Cheers.]

I am proud to say that the man who now stands at the head of the great political party of freedom was the first to put that great watchword upon his banner [cheers for Greeley.] Did the Republican party, did the Republican administration execute the great duty which it owed to the Southern States.

Amnesty—The Cincinnati Platform

Before the Republican Congress could be prevailed upon to yield amnesty they waited until the Cincinnati Convention came together, and wrote that great watchword on its banners. Then they yielded it and I am right in saying that this was the first triumph of the Cincinnati movement. It was the first victory of the banner upon which the name of Horace Greeley was written. It would have been withheld if those who gave it would have dared to do so. Nobody can contradict me when I say the Republican party, holding the power of the government, did not fulfil its first great duty.

After the war was over, certain men got into the Southern States Taking advantage of the confusion which prevailed there, they filled their pockets at the public expense, and then returned to their homes to enjoy their ill gotten gains.

I refer to that class of men who are called

Carpet Baggers.

They took advantage of the colored people of the South, worked themselves into their confidence and rose into the highest and most important places in the government of the Southern States. That was the origin of what was commonly called "carpet bag government."

I am sure if the people of the North were acquainted with all the atrocities committed South of Mason's and Dixon's line during the war, a simple feeling of justice would compel you, one and all, Democrats and Republicans to rush to the rescue of that oppressed people. [Cheers.]

Let me show you some examples of what has been done.

Look at South Carolina! In 1861 the State debt was $4,000,000. How much is it to-day, no human soul knows. It is only admitted by the carpet bag government itself to be something over $20,000,000.

When you ask the people of that State what they have gained for all this, they will be obliged to tell you nothing. During the same period, according to the census of 1860, the value of cultivated farms was then $134,000,000. According to the census of 1870, the value of cultivated farms was only $45,000,000, a decrease of fully two-thirds.

In Arkansas.

Go to Arkansas! In 1861 the State debt was $2,000,000, now it is $18,000,000. The value of cultivated farms was $91,000,000 in 1870 it was only $40,000,000, a decreas of more than one-half, and mark you that decrease did not arise from the war.

Go to North Carolina! In 1861 the State debt was $5,000,000, now it is $34,000,000. The Legislature issued $16,000,000 of Railroad bonds, and the money disappeared at once in the dark capacity of the carpet-baggers' pockets. [Laughter.] In 1860 the value of cultivated farms was $143,000,000. In 1870 it was only $78,000,000, a decrease of nearly one half. Such are the results of carpet-bag government in the South. Let no man say this was legitimately an outgrowth of the war, for there were many States in which the war raged more fiercely than in these.

In Missouri.

Take for instance the States of Missouri, Virginia and Tennessee. Their armies marched and counter-marched, and war's devastation extended over the land. Yet here you will find wealth has increased since the war closed. What then causes this differences between States? Misgovernment has caused greater devastation than the war itself. While in the other States the wounds of war were quickly healed by the soft appliances of respectable government.

Who is Responsible?

You may say the Republican party can not be held responsible for all the wrongs. Under whose auspices were "carpet-bag" governments carried on in the South? Was it not under the Republican party? Was it not under the auspices of the Republican party? Those carpet-bag governments were maintained by the influence of a Republican administration, and if that party is not responsible for it, who is? I have belonged to the Republican party all the days of my public life. I gave that party and its cause the best years of my manhood, and the strongest influence I was capable of, but I am not Republican enough to support

Scoundrels and Thieves in Office.

[Cheers.] As a Republican I deem it my duty to denounce them. Immediately after the war it was the first duty of the soldier to reconcile the minds of the Southern people. Have these carpet-bag governments tended to do this? Is robbing and plundering them reconciling them to the Union? Is plundering them inspiring them with the old love for the American flag?

Times of War

and great public danger are apt to bring back a relaxation of public morals. In all countries great wars have always stimulated what there was of the thieving spirit in the people. They are apt to spread and develope corruption—to lower the standard of morality in political life. The first duty of those in power so soon as hostilities were closed, was to lift up

Political Morals

to a higher plane, to reject from office dishonest men and put better men in their places. Let us see if the Republican parv has fulfilled that duty. I have already shown you that in the Southern States it has not, There its career has been marked by plunder, robbery and repacity. Has it done so in the Northern States? I do not think so. So far as your own State is concerned, it has not done so in the nomination of Hartranft for Governor. Now has it performed that great duty in its National capacity. Some of us in the Congress of the United States thought we would render a great service to our country by denouncing corruption, wherever we found it, to hold up to public reprobation dishonest officers. We thought that in doing so we were doing a great service to our party as well as to our country.

Was that Service Acknowledged

at the hands of the Republican organization. [Cries of "No, no" and cheers.]

You have in us an example before you. Instead of being commended for our zeal for the public welfare, we were simply denounced as traitors to the Republican party. [Cheers.]

When I was denounced as a traitor for what I believed to be the best political act of my life, I began to think I was in the wrong company and had better seek other assistance. [Laughter and cheers.] Nobody will affirm, therefore, that the Republican administration has filled

Its Secondary Duty,

which was the inspiring of political morals.

There was a third duty in consequence of the war, devolving upon the party. During times of war and great public excitement, those who hold the power of the Government in their hands, accumulate extraordinary authority, which, in ordinary times, would be denied them. In the Roman Republic, when the enemy were at the gates of the city, extraordinary power was placed in the hands of the Dictator, the condition only being that no undue advantage should be taken of it. I have no fault to find with the Republican party during the war. It saved the country, and we are grateful for it. Look over the American people, and you will see that those who were twelve or thirteen years of age at the commencement of the war, have now become voters. What

A Political School

they have gone through! Thousands of them have never heard the Constitution of the United States mentioned by name! And thousands of them have heard nothing spoken of except a Government of force, which they were taught not only to obey, but to support and glory in its results. That is the political school, our young generation of voters has gone through. They constitute, perhaps, one-third of our political body. What will the consequence be when that generation takes the helm of affairs, unless sounder constitutional ideas are instilled into their minds. Was it not the duty of those in power, after peace was restored to its supreme sway; to revive notions of constitutional authority in the public mind, and a higher respect for the authority of the laws than had existed during the war?

[The speaker was here interrupted by the immense torchlight procession, which passed along the north side of the square with bands of music, tranparencies and an overwhelming volume of cheers and enthusiasm, that rose to the highest pitch at this point. For over fifteen minutes the speaker waited, until the marshals and aids could restore quiet; after which Senator Schurz resumed.—REP.]

Has the Republican party fulfilled their great duty? At a Republican meeting in Chicago some time ago, I announced my determination not to vote for Gen. Grant for the Republican nomination. I was told that this was a hazardous step for a man to take. Why did I then make that declaration? Merely because I knew Gen. Grant had far from fulfilled his great duty—that he had neglected it.

San Domingo.

You all have heard of the San Domingo operations. The President was anxious for the acquisition of that island, and he directed the commander of our navy to protect President Baez not only against any foreign government, but even against him. When the President of the United States orders the commander of the navies to protect a foreign potentate, it is time to end his rule. The war-making power is lodged in the Congress and not with the President. Give the President the war-making power to use it as his judgement may dictate, and you make of him a more absolute monarch than the Emperor of Germany himself. If you want to preserve Republican institutions, you must resist the first attempt to remove a single stone and not wait until the edifice is shaken to its foundations. It may be said that because Republicans have done this the party is not

Responsible For It.

Have they not renominated the same President who so frequently violated the Constitution of the United States? Not only is Grant a guilty party, but by renominating him the Republican party is guilty. And if he should be re-elected, the whole people would be guilty. Are you willing, will the American people vote for and elect a man who has invaded their rights under the Constitution? [Cheers and cries of "No. no."]

While I was in Congress a law was passed preventing military officers from holding severel offices, and imposing as a penalty the forfeit of their commissions. Yet in spite of this law, the President today insults the Congress of the United States and the whole American people by sending upon the floor of the Senate and House of Representatives young gentlemen who hold positions as private secretaries and also positions in the army. This is a wilful violation of one of the statutes of the land. It may be said, it does not amount to much, that the President likes these boys, and after all nobody knows anything about it. It is true; but something is hurt by it that is worth more than any of these offices, and that is the authority of the laws of the land. When a President says he has no respect for the laws, what are we to expect of

The Under-Strappers,

guided by his example? Let us look at these under-strappers, commencing with the top. There is the Secretary of the navy. He was prevented by law from paying certain money and yet he paid it. An investigation was made and the Committee said that the Secretary of the Navy construed the law according to the best light he had.

The French Arms Sale.

The Secretary of War sold large quantities of arms to the French, and I do not speak of the matter and the subsequent investigation for the purpose of arousing ill feeling but to show that the laws have been violated. The subject was investigated by a committee of Republican Senators and his course sanctioned by the Republican majority in Congress This is the doctrine sanctioned by the Republican party openly in the attempt to prolong *this power by the reelection of this President.* [Cheers.]

I was a Republican to save this country, but I shall never be a Republican to make this country more lawless than any despotism I ever saw [Prolonged cheers] I ask, then, whether the Republican party has fulfilled its third great duty?

The Office-Holding Brigade.

But, I have not come to the worst yet. This Government has about sixty or sixty-five thousand office-holders. These are scattered all over the country, and have from one hundred to two hundred thousand subordinates under them. There was a time when an officer of the National Government felt the pride of a free man in his bosom; when he was a free and independent citizen, and when he was permitted to act in political matters as such. Look at your public officers now! Examine them one by one in the circle of your acquaintances. Can you think of one who would dare to

Call his Soul his Own?

[Cheers and cries of "No."] I am sure there is not one who would have the courage to lift up his head as an independent man. [A voice "Not one."] No, not one! Because if he does lift his head, off the head goes. These thousands of American citizens, filling public offices, have become slaves to the administration, and I am sorry to say have established a dangerous power in the land. They have to do the political work of the Government, and it makes no difference how dirty that work is—as the worse it is, the better some of them seem to like it.

Not long ago I was in the State of North Carolina, and I was informed there were in all fourteen hundred Ku Klux indictments and two cases tried. Goverment officials held these indictments over the voters' heads with threats. Does this form the bulwark of your life and property? It does not. It is the impartiality of justice which is not to be swayes by personal or political considerations, on which you will have to depend. More than that—I was told recently from citizens in that part of the country, that the Revenue officers were going from man to man to find whether he would vote for their candidate or not. If he refused he was to be prosecuted for purely technical and unintentional violations of the law.

This government does not in reality belong to you. It belongs and is administered to-day

In Fee Simple

for Ulysses S. Grant and the Republican Executive Committee. Is the government established for the purpose of forcing upon you opinions you do not hold? We are fighting not only for this or that reform, but we are fighting for every safeguard we have—for public order and a lasting peace.

I urge you to uphold

The Freedom of Elections,

for that has been put in jeopardy by the despota who lord it over us. Was it not, then, time men should not rise up and take the destinies of the Republic in their own hands? They did rise up in Cincinnati, and put a reform plank in their platform, and upon that platform they nominated Horace Greeley. [Cheers.]

Another body of freemen assembled at Baltimore. The Liberal Democrats casting their past prejudices away, opened their eyes to the prospects of the future. grasped the hands of the Liberal Republicans and nominated the Cincinnati candidates.

Mr. Schurz then said the Liberal party did not propose to undo any of the established, legitimate results of the war. He had not left the Republican party for the purpose of becoming a member of the Democratic organization. He had not doffed

The Fetters of one Party

for the sake of donning those of another. [Cheers.] But he believed the day had come for the independent men of this country to take independent action. [Renewed cheers.] The evils of the administration called for it. This great mass meeting to-night and the enthusiasm manifested for Horace Greeley, demonstrated the fact that he was not alone in this conviction.

The Great Southern Problem

was to be solved by effecting thorough reconciliation between both sections of the country. The Republican party cannot solve that problem, and why? Because it has forfeited the confidence of that people. It has refused to give them amnesty when they needed it. We should be just to them, as we wish them to be just to us.

* * * * *

What more can be expected of the people of the South than the pledges they have given us? Do they not promise you to vote for Horace Greeley for the Presidency? Do they not know that Horace Greeley was one of the foremost enemies that slavery ever had. Do they not know that he proclaimed the doctrine of universal suffrage and universal amnesty? Do they not know that he was the great advocate of equal rights? The Southern people must be honest when they take this position.

The Bloody Chasm.

There is another way of filling up the bloody chasm than that proposed by Sectary Boutwell. Let us take all selfishness, animosity and carpet-bagism and throw that into the bloody chasm and it will close up itself. [Cheers.] The Southern people stretch out their hands to us, saying "we will be good citizens; we will respect the authority of the laws; we will be faithful to the Union; we will Maintain the Constitution; but we do not wish to be robbed four years longer. And as they stand there, with those exclamations toward us, do you find it in your hearts, Republicans or Democrats, to repel the hands offered us? No, fellow citizens, I understand American patriotism; I understand Republicanism far differently from that! [Cheers.]

It is said that the election of Horace Greeley will bring on a financial crises—in one word, that financial men will sweep all over the country, and you may hear your Presidents and Cashiers of National Banks growing exceedingly eloquent on that subject. Do the American people understand their true interests? If they do they will see that those interests can be promoted in no other way than by the development of the prosperity of the country to the highest degree. You are a noble, great and industrious city: you are producers, and you want as many people as possible who are able to buy. It is to your interest that the South should develope ten times as much prosperity as it now has. It is necessary that you should give the South an honest government, and enable her people to become rich. What does this whole cry about financial ruin amount to? You elect Greeley and you will profit by it, just as well as they will themselves. The necessity of a victory in this great movement has never become so clear to my mind as it did when I witnessed the contest in the Southern States themselves. I was in North Carolina and saw such processions as we witnessed to-night and at the head I saw young men on horseback who had been officers or privates in the Confederate service with flags in their hands. What flags were they?

The Stars and Stripes,

the emblem of our common country. [Prolonged cheers.]

I then know that the United States flag had not only been planted upon Southern soil, but in the hearts of the Southern people. [Great applause.] I stood upon such platforms as this, decorated with such colors as you see here to-night. I heard the people speak of honest government and national reconciliation, like men who felt the consciousness of serving good cause. Sublime spectacle! A nation once divided now reunited. That is what I saw on the Liberal side.

On the other I saw politicians raking up the ashes of questions long since settled. * * * * * *

I would address a special word to you. I have not been inactive in this campaign. [Applause.] I have seen many cities and many people. West of the Allegheny Mountains our cause stands well, and the chances of victory are good. [Cheers.] But the issues of this campaign will be decided before November. The people of Ohio, the people of Indiana, will do their duty at the October election. If you will give us a majority for: [cries of "Buckalew,"] yes, *Buckalew*—for the Liberal ticket in Pennsylvania, I am confident they will in Ohio and Indiana. And, then, I can confidently assert there is

Nothing that can Prevent

Horace Greeley being elected President. [Great cheering.]

The stake is great. They have to do a magnificent business for the people of this country. We want once more that great luxury, an honest Government. We want to resuscitate the Constitution to its old prestige, and re-establish the violated laws of the land.

Go, then, one and all, and rally round that banner—that banner which I hope will be the banner of victory of a good and great cause—that banner upon which is written Horace Greely, equal rights, honest government and national reconciliation.

At the conclusion of Mr. Schurz's masterly address Senator Doolittle was called upon, and responded in his usual eloquent and forcible manner. Mr. D. while discussing national issues paid a glorious tribute to the worth, ability and integrity of Hon. Chas. R. Buckalew. As Mr. Doolittle will speak at length in this city on Saturday next, we will not do him the injustice of epitomizing his eloquent plea for peace, conciliation and reform.

He was followed by Hon. J. K. Moorhead, who made some telling hits against the Administration Republicans and the rings which run the "machine."

In order to accommodate the immense multitude assembled, three or our meetings were improvised, the largest of which was organized by Mr. Marshall, and stirring addresses were delivered by Dr. James King, Liberal candidate for Congress in this District, Hon. T. J. Nelson, of Frederick City, Md, J. H. Hopkins, Esq., and others. The speaking continued until a late hour, when the meeting adjourned, and a number of city clubs and the Lincoln Mænnerchor, the Frohsinn, the Loreley Mænnerchor, and members of the Harmony Society, under the leadership of Franz Lohrman. "The Night Choir from the Camp at Grenada," "The Wacht on the Rhine" and others selected were serenaded. Senator Schurz responded in a happy manner, thanking those present for the compliment just tendered.

Imported Negroes.

We have frequently of late noticed the fact that hundreds of negroes from Maryland and Virginia have been imported into Pennsylvania for the purpose of voting for the Treasury ring ticket. We know of our own certain knowledge of a number already settled in this county, but they will not be allowed to vote. We caution our friends in other localities to be on their guard. On yesterday there was a pack of thirty under the charge of a white man named Douglas, who passed through Chambersburg and who said their distination was this city, and last evening we received the following:

In the past two weeks, three squads of colored men passed on foot through the southern end of our county from the east to the west. There were about ten or fifteen in each squad—a very unusual occurrence. If they are from Maryland or Virginia, and are intended to be colonized and voted in Washington county our friends in that county should see to it. Certainly the required *one year's residence* will circumvent such a scheme. Our opponents seem to be driven to desperation.

SOUTH END.

Let every one of them be challenged, and prove their right to vote.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT

A Well Known Pittsburgher Killed.

About six o'clock on Saturday evening an accident occurred on the P. F. Wayne Road near Livermore station, by which Henry Kane, a well known business man of this city was almost instantly killed. The deceased was coming from the west to the city on the train due here at 12:30 P. M., when it was delayed for some purpose near Livermore. He stepped off, and upon the train starting forward, missed his footing while attempting to get aboard and was left. How he came to be out on the track to be killed last evening is not known. He was 56 years of age, and leaves a wife and family who reside at No. 94 Third avenue. A brother of his also resided here. The remains of the unfortunate man were conveyed to Brighton, P., Ft. W. & C. R.R., where he died a few hours after. Deceased was engaged in the merchant tailor business here for a number of years, on St. Clair street, and corner Strawberry alley and Smithfield street.

Campaign Goods.

Mr. R. H. Palmer has fully prepared himself to supply on shortest notice Greeley, Brown and Buckalew marching clubs with caps, capes, and torches, and every description of campaign goods. Ward organization, marching clubs and county Committees can rely on getting what they want in this line at Eastern prices. Call at 149 and 151 Wood street.

Pimples Removed,

and the skin made smooth by using *Juniper* Tar Soap Manufactured by Caswell Hazard & Co., New York.

ELECTION NOTICE.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, In and by the 13th section of the act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed July 2, 1839, entitled, "An act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on the Sheriff of every county to give notice of such elections to be held, and enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected. In pursuance thereof, I, HUGH S. FLEMING, sheriff of the county of Allegheny, do therefore make known, and give this public notice to the electors of said county of Allegheny, that a GENERAL ELECTION will be held in said county on the SECOND TUESDAY IN OCTOBER next, being the 8th day of the month, in the several election Districts therein; and

WHEREAS, By the act of Congress of the United States, entitled "An act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the Enrolling and calling out of the National forces, and for other Purposes," and approved March 3, 1863, all persons who have deserted the Military or Naval service of the United States, and who have not been discharged or relieved from penalty or disability therein provided, are deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights to citizenship, and their rights to become citizens, and are deprived of exercising any rights of citizenship thereof; and

WHEREAS, Persons not citizens of the United States are not, under the Constitution and laws of Pennsylvania, qualified electors of this Commonwealth.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same: That in all elections hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth it shall be unlawful for the Judge or Inspectors of any such election to receive any ballot or ballots from any person or persons embraced in the provisions and subject to the disability imposed by said act of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, and it shall be unlawful for any such person to offer to vote any ballot or ballots.

SEC. 2. That if any such Judge or Inspectors of Election, or any one of them, shall receive or consent to receive any such unlawful ballot or ballots from any such disqualified person, he or they so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, shall for each offence be sentenced to pay a fine not less than one hundred dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment in the jail of the proper county for not less than sixty days.

SEC. 3. That if any person deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid shall at any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, vote or tender to the officers thereof and offer to vote a ballot or ballots, any person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of the Commonwealth, shall for each offence be punished in like manner, as is provided in the preceding section of this act, in the case of officers of election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

SEC. 4. That if any person shall hereafter persuade or advise any person or persons deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid to offer any ballot or ballots to the officers of any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, such persons so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, shall be punished in like manner as is provided in the second section of this act in the case of officers of such election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

And further, by the first section of the act of March 30, 1864;

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same: That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth at all general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: one ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and be labelled outside "Judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all the state officers voted for, and be labelled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of Senator, member and members of Assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress. If voted for and be labelled "County;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled "Township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled "Borough;" and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes.

And as directed by said 13th section of the act of July, 1859, I hereby give notice that every person (excepting Justices of the the Peace) who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the Select or Common Council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth; and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for.

And further, that by the 4th section of the act of April 26, 1860, it is provided that the aforesaid 13th section of the act of July 2, 1839, shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer from serving as Judge, Inspector or Clerk, at any general or special election in this Commonwealth.

WHEREAS, By the act of Congress of the United States, entitled "An act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes," the first and second sections of which are as follows:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people, in any state, Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial sub-division, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; any constitution, law, custom, usage or regulation of any State or Territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That if by or under the authority of the Constitution or laws of any State or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such constitution or law, persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite, or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give to all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite, and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of Five Hundred Dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the Court shall deem just; and shall also, for every such offence, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than Five Hundred Dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the Court."

AND WHEREAS, It is declared by the seconds section of the 6th article of the Constitution of the United States that "this Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land. * * * Anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

WHEREAS, The Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, as follows:

SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

AND WHEREAS, The Legislature of this Commonwealth, on the 6th day of April, A. D., 1870, passed an act entitled "A further supplement to the act relating to elections in this Commonwealth," the Tenth section of which provides as follows:

SEC. 10. That so much of every Act of Assembly as provides that only white freemen shall be entitled to vote or be registered as voters, or as claiming to vote at any general or special election of this Commonwealth, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that hereafte all freemen, without distinction of color, shall be enrolled and registered according to the provisions of the first section of the act approved the 17th of April, 1869, entitled "An act further supplemental to the act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth;" and when otherwise qualified under existing laws, be entitled to vote at all general and special elections in this Commonwealth.

AND WHEREAS, The Legislature of this Commonwealth, on the 31 day of June, A. D., 1871, passed an act entitled, "An act to authorize a popular vote upon the question of calling a Convention to amend the Constitution of Pennsylvania."

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the question of calling a Convention to amend the Constitution of this Commonwealth, be submitted to a vote of the people at the general election to be held on the second Tuesday of October next, the said question to be voted upon in manner following, to wit: In counties and cities in which slip ticket voting is authorized by law, votes for and against the Convention may be expressed and given upon the ticket, headed or endorsed with the word "State," and not otherwise; and the words used shall be "Constitutional Convention," and underneath "for a Convention" or "against a Convention;" and in counties or districts in which slip ticket voting shall not be authorized by law, each elector voting upon said question shall cast a separate ballot, endorsed on the outside "Constitutional Convention," and containing on the inside the words "for a Convention" or "against a Convention;" and all votes cast as aforesaid shall be received, counted and returned by the proper election officers and return judges as votes for Governor are received, counted and returned under existing laws.

SEC. 2. That the election aforesaid shall be held and be subject to all the provisions of law which apply to general elections; the Sheriffs of the several counties shall give notice of this act in their election proclamation the present year, and the Governor shall cause all the returns of the said election, as received by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, to be laid before the Legislature at its next annual session

The electors of the First ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School house in said ward.

The electors of the Second ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School house in said ward.

By an ordinance passed in the City Councils the electors of the Third ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the City Controller's office, new City Hall, Smithfield street, in said ward.

The electors of the Fourth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School house in said ward.

The electors of the Fifth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the office of the Clerk of the Courts, formerly office of Clerk of Orphans' Court, in the Court House in said ward.

The electors of the Sixth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School house on Ann street in said ward.

The electors of the seventh ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Eighth ward of the city of Pittsburgh will meet at the house of Henry Wilson, corner of Franklin and Fulton streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Ninth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Tenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Lamb Tavern, corner of Penn and Mechanic streets in said ward.

The electors of the Eleventh ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School house in said ward.

The electors of the Twelfth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, first precinct, to meet at the Public School House on Twenty-fifth street; the electors of the second precinct to meet at the Public School House on Smallman street, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets in said ward.

The electors of the Thirteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School house in said ward.

By an ordinance passed in the City Councils, the electors of the Fourteenth ward, city of Pittsburgh, will hereafter meet at the new Public School House on Fifth avenue, near Brady street, in said ward, known as the Soho School House.

The electors of the Fifteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Sixteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Wigwam, corner of Main and Pearl street, in said ward.

The electors of the Seventeenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Fifteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Nineteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at Highland Avenue School House in said ward.

By an ordinance passed in the City Councils, the electors of the Twentieth ward, city of Pittsburgh, will hereafter meet at the new Public School House on Ellsworth avenue, near Roup street, in said ward, and known as the Liberty School House.

The electors of the Twenty-first ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Lincoln School House on Frankstown avenue, in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-second ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at Irwin School House, in said ward.

By an ordinance passed in the City Councils, the electors of the Twenty-third ward, city of Pittsburgh, will hereafter meet at the new Public School Building, in said ward.

Constitutional Convention.

At the same time and places, also, an election will be held for delegates to the Convention to amend the Constitution of the State, in conformity with the act entitled "An act to provide for calling a Convention to amend the Constitution" approved April 11, 1872. As prescribed by said act, the following rules and regulations shall apply to said election, and the returns of the same:

First. At the general election to be held the second Tuesday of October next, there shall be elected by the qualified electors of this Commonwealth, delegates to a convention to revise and amend the Constitution of the State; the said convention shall consist of one hundred and thirty-three members, to be elected in the manner following: Twenty-eight members thereof shall be elected in the State at large, as follows: Each voter of the State shall vote for not more than fourteen candidates, and the twenty-eight highest in vote shall be declared elected; ninety-nine delegates shall be appointed to and elect d from the different Senatorial districts of the State, three delegates to be elected for each Senator therefrom; and in choosing all district delegates, each voter shall be entitled to vote for not more than two of the members to be chosen from his district, and the three candidates highest in vote shall be declared elected, except in the county of Allegheny, forming the Twenty-third Senatorial District, where no voter shall vote for more than six candidates, and the six highest in vote shall be elected, and in the counties of Lycoming, Sonyre and Pike, forming the Thirteenth Senatorial District, where no voter shall vote for more than four candidates, and the six highest in vote shall be elected, and six additional delegates shall be chosen from the city of Philadelphia, by a vote at large in said city, and in their election no voter shall vote for more than three candidates and the six highest in vote shall be declared elected.

Second. The Judges and Inspectors for each election district shall provide two suitable boxes for each poll, one in which to deposit the tickets voted for Delegates at large, and the other in which to deposit the tickets voted for District Delegates; which boxes shall be labelled respectively, "Delegates at Large" and "District Delegates" and in each district in the city of Philadelphia an additional box shall be provided for each poll, in which to deposit the tickets voted for "City Delegates;" and said last mentioned boxes must each be labelled "City Delegates."

Third. The said election shall be held and conducted by the proper election officers of the several election districts of the Commonwealth, and shall be governed and regulated in all respects by the general election laws of the Commonwealth, so far as the same shall be applicable thereto, and not inconsistent with the provisions of said act.

Fourth. The tickets to be voted for members at large of the convention shall have on the outside the words "Delegates at large" and on the inside the names of the candidates to be voted for, not exceeding fourteen in number.

Fifth. The tickets to be voted for district members of the convention shall have on the outside the words "District Delegates," and on the inside the name or names of the candidates voted for, not exceeding the proper number limited as aforesaid; but any ticket which shall contain a greater number of names than the number for which the voter shall be entitled to vote, shall be rejected; and in case of the delegates to be chosen at large in Philadelphia, the words "City Delegates" shall be on the outside of the ticket.

Sixth. In the city of Philadelphia the Return Judges shall meet at the State House at ten o'clock on the Thursday next following the election, and make out the returns for said city, of the votes cast therein for delegates at large and city and district delegates to be members of the convention, the Return Judges of the several election districts within each county of the state, excepting Philadelphia shall meet on Friday next following the election, at the usual place for the meeting of the Return Judges of their county, and make out full and accurate returns for the county, of the votes cast therein for members of the convention and for district members of the same; and the proceedings of the Return Judges of the said city of Philadelphia, and of the several counties of the Commonwealth, in the making of their returns, shall be the same as those prescribed for Return Judges in the case of an election for Governor, except that returns transmitted to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, shall be addressed to that officer alone, and not to the Speaker of the Senate.

The electors of the First ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Second ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the Brick School house, corner of Palo Alto street and North avenue in said ward.

The electors of the Third ward of the city of Allegheny, first precinct, to meet at the Public School House in said ward;

An ordinance to change the place of holding elections in the Second precinct of the Third ward, Allegheny.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, That the place of holding election in the second precinct of the Third ward be and is hereby removed from the house of Geo. Gerst to the public school house, corner of Perry and Chestnut streets. And that the clerks of Councils be instructed to notify the sheriff of the change.

SEC. 2. That so much of any ordinance as may conflict with or be supplied by the foregoing, be and the same is hereby repealed. Ordained and enacted into a law this 12th day of Sept., A. D. 1872.

ROBERT DILWORTH,
Clerk of Common Council.

The electors of the Fourth ward of the city of Allegheny, first precinct, to meet at the School House on Liberty street, near East Commons, which is by an order of Court made; the electors of the second precinct to meet at the house of Mr. M. Gordon, formerly Mrs. Peck, at the corner of Chestnut and Main streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Fifth ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the School House on Page street, in said ward.

The electors of the Sixth ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the School House, corner of Chartiers and Juniata streets, in said ward.

The electors of the seventh ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the house of Damas Lutz, in said ward.

The electors of the Eighth ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the Public School House, on River avenue, in said ward.

The electors of the Ninth ward of the city of Allegheny, to meet at the School House, near the House of Refuge, on Wood's Run, in said ward.

The electors of the Borough of Birmingham, first precinct, to meet at the Public School House; second precinct at Burgess' office, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of East Birmingham, first precinct, to meet at the Public School House No. 1 in said borough; second precinct to meet at Public School House No. 2 in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Sharpsburg to meet at the Public School House on North Canal street, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of McKeesport to meet at the Town Hall, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Temperanceville to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of South Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House, corner of Marion street and Browns ville Turnpike Road.

The electors of the Borough of West Pittsburgh to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of West Elizabeth to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors in the Borough of Tarentum to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Elizabeth to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Sewickley to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of Monongahela Borough to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Mount Washington to meet at the School House, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Braddock's Field to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Believue to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Millvale to meet at the Public School House in said borough. And by an act of Assembly approved May 18, 1871, the boundary line of said Millvale borough and the first precinct of Shaler Township shall be changed as follows, to wit: After continuing along the lands of William Semple, Sr., it shall extend to the Reid's Plank Road, thence following the various meanderings of said Plank Road to its intersection with the Butler Plank Road, thence southerly in a direct line to a low water mark in the Allegheny River.

The electors of the Borough of Ormsby to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Etna to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Union to meet at the Stone Tavern, kept by Robert Smith, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Allentown to meet at the house of Mr. McLain, Esq., in said borough, until a Public School House shall have been erected, when the election shall be held at said school house.

The electors of the Borough of Verona to meet at the Station House of the Allegheny Valley R. R. at Hulton Station.

By order of Court, the electors of Lower St. Clair township will meet at the Public House of George Goldbach, in said township.

The voters of North Versailles township will meet at the Pleasant Hill school House.

By an order of Court made the voters of South Versailles township, Precinct No. 1, will meet at the Public school House in said township until further directions.

The electors of that portion of the 2d precinct of South Versailles township residing within the following described boundaries and by an order of Court made and to be hereafter known as "Precinct No. 2 of South Versailles township, beginning at a post on the Youghiogheny River, thence north 52 degrees east 51 perches to a point on a public road; thence along said road up said river 175 perches to a post; thence along same south 66 degrees east 76 perches to the Westmoreland county line south 30 degrees, west 287 perches to Youghiogheny river, and thence down said river to the place of beginning, will hereafter meet at the Store House in Alpsville now occupied by R. R. McQuiston, which is made by an order of Court the place for the holding of general, special and township elections in said Precinct No. 2 of South Versailles township.

And it is further ordered and decreed that the remainder of said election Precinct No. 2 in said township not included in the heretofore mentioned boundaries shall be known and designated as Precinct No. 3 South Versailles township, and that the place of holding general, special and township elections therein shall be the same as heretofore, to wit: in the house of John Lynch in said Precinct No. 2 of South Versailles township.

The electors of that portion of the township of Wilkins, residing within the following boundaries and by an order of Court made and to be hereafter known as Precinct No. 1 of said township; beginning on the southerly line of Penn township, which divides said township of Penn from said township of Wilkins at a point between the lands of Mrs. John W. Chaffant and Thomas Mccauly, and running thence along said division to a township road leading from the northern turnpike to the Pittsburgh and Greensburg turnpike; and thence along said township road to said Pittsburgh and Greensburg turnpike near the residence of John Sheaffer; thence continuing in a southerly direction by lands of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Coal Company, Henry R. Chaffant and Adam Coon to a road known as the Soles road; thence by said road to a township road leading to the borough of Braddocks at Jones Church; thence by the said last mentioned township to the northern line of the borough of Braddocks, at Braddock's Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad; thence along said line of said borough in a westerly direction to the western line of said borough near the residence of Isaac Mills; thence in a southerly direction along the line of said borough last mentioned to the Monongahela river; thence down said river to the division line between the City of Pittsburgh and said Wilkins township; thence along said division line to the division line between the said townships of Penn and Wilkins; and thence along said last mentioned line to the place of beginning. And further, the Court do order and decree that the place of holding general, special and township elections in said Precinct No. 1 shall be at the Public school house in the village of Wilkinsburg in said election Precinct No. 1.

And further, that the Court do order and decree that election precinct No. 2 of said township Wilkins, shall be and embrace the residue of said Wilkins township, and that the place of holding general, special and township elections for said precinct No. 2 shall be at the house of John Jenniker, in the village of Turtle Creek, in said precinct No. 2.

The electors of the township of Plum to meet at the School House, near the village of New Texas, which is by an order of Court made.

The electors of Patton township to meet at the house of Mrs. Jane Taylor, on the Northern Turnpike, in said township.

The electors of Penn township to meet at the house of Robert Donaldson, on the Leechburg road, in said township.

The electors of the township of Elizabeth, in the Greenock district or precinct, to meet at the Public School House in the village of Greenock, in said township; in Buena Vista district or precinct to meet at Concord Public School House, in Buena Vista, in said township of Elizabeth; in the Mount Vernon district or precinct, to meet at Mount Vernon school House, in said township of Elizabeth; and the remainder of said township not embraced in the above district, to meet at Harmony School House in said township.

The electors of Forward township to meet at William Penn School House in said township.

The electors of Lincoln township to meet at the Jenny Lind School House in said township.

The electors of Jefferson township to meet at Lowrie's School House in said township.

The electors of Mifflin township to meet at the house of Samuel Wilson, formerly occupied by Jas. H. Neil, in said township.

The electors of Upper St. Clair township to meet at the house of Hugh Morrow in said township.

The electors of Chartiers township to meet at the Brick School House, No. 1 in said township.

By an order of the Court made, the electors of Stowe township will hereafter meet at School House No. 1 in said township.

The electors of Findley township to meet at the house of McClelland A. Armer, formerly occupied by J. Charles, in the village of Clinton, in said township.

The electors of Moon township to meet at the School House No. 3 in said township.

The electors of that portion of the township of Kilbuck, residing within the following described boundaries, and by order of Court made and to be hereafter known as precinct No. 1 of said township beginning at a point of the division line between Kilbuck and Ohio townships at the north; thence along the line of Ohio township about 3 miles to the borough of Believue on the east; thence along the line of the borough of Believue about one mile and a quarter to the Ohio river on the south; thence along the Ohio river to Tom's Run on the west about a mile and quarter to the place of beginning; and further, the Court order and decree that the place of holding general, special and township elections in said precinct No. 1 shall be at the School House No. 3 in Emsworth, in said precinct.

And further, the Court do order and decree that precinct No. 2 shall be and embrace the residue of Kilbuck township, and that the place of holdin general, special and township elections for said precinct No. 2 shall be at the Public School House in said township, in the village of Sharpsburg and Precinct No. "1" aforesaid, shall hereafter be known as Precinct No. 2. The electors to meet at Beatty's School in the town of Sharpsburg, in said Precinct No. "2" of Indiana township.

The electors of Shaler township, Precinct No. 1 to meet at the Public School House No. 1, in said precinct, and by act of Assembly approved May 18, 1871, the boundary line of said first precinct of Shaler township, and the borough of Millvale is changed as to lows, to wit: After continuing along the lands of Wm. Semple, Sr., it shall extend to the Evergreen plank road; thence following the meanderings of said plank road to its intersection with the larger plank road, thence southerly in a direct line to the low water mark in the Alleghany river.

Precinct No 2 to meet at Shaw's Mills in said precinct of Shaler township.

The electors of Crescent township to meet at the School House in Shousetown.

The electors of Hampton township to meet at the house of Wm. Peters in said township.

The electors of Reserve township to meet at the house of James Moles in said township.

The electors of Richland township to meet at the Public School House at Bakerstown.

The electors of Harrison township to meet at the Public school House at Natrona, in said township.

The electors of that portion of Ross township of the township of Robinson residing within the following described boundaries, and by an order of the Court made and to be hereafter known as the 1st precinct of Ross township; beginning at stone wall on Chartiers Creek, near line of Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad; thence south 45 degrees east 111 4-5 100 perches to a line of lands of Jos. B. Cubbage; thence by lands of same south 61 degrees, west 88 4-10 perches to a post; thence by lands of same Bodkise south 30 degrees west 61 3-10 perches to post; thence by same south 21 degrees, east 90 perches to a post, in the road; thence by lands of late Granger and Russell Errett south 57 degrees west 57 perches to a post; thence by said Errett's land south 67 degrees west 46 perches to a post; thence by lands of Robert Bell south 70 degrees west 102 per lbs to a black oak, thence by lands of Mansfield Cain and Elmo Campbell and Bell, by same to a stone in the road and Robert Bell, north 32 degrees west 86 perches to walnut tree near bend in Chartiers creek; thence by channel of said Chartiers creek to the place of beginning, to meet at the Public School House in said borough of Chartiers.

And the residue of said 1st precinct of Robinson township not described or embraced in the said above boundaries of the borough of Chartiers, the electors to meet as heretofore at the Public House formerly kept by Eli Wycoff, now being in "the borough of Chartiers;" the electors of Precinct No. 2 of Robinson township to meet at the house of Alex. Bell.

The electors of that portion of Scott township, precinct No. 1, residing within the following described boundaries, by an order of Court made and to be hereafter known as "the Borough of Mansfield," beginning in the centre of Chartiers Creek at a point where Main avenue (formerly the Noblestown Plank Road) crosses said Chartiers Creek, running thence along the line of Mansfield and Chartiers Creek as southwardly course the distance of 88 68-100 perches; thence south 2 degrees east 88 85 100 perches to the south-east corner of J. L. Marshall's ground; thence north 84 degrees east 117 perches to the south-east corner of John L. Miller's ground; thence north 6 degrees west 35 1 100 perches to lands of Jacob Cook; thence north 37 degrees east 86 perches to a post; thence north 16 deg s min west 105 40-100 perches to the south west corner of R. Smythe's ground on M. B. Brown's line; thence north 63 degrees east 25 perches to a post; thence north 46 deg 30 min west 21 2-10 perches to a post; thence north 84 degrees east 18 perches to corner of M. B. Brown's lands on line of D. Shawhan's land; thence north 30 deg 16 min west 108 8 100 perches to the centre of Chartiers Creek aforesaid; thence (up) along the centre of said Chartiers Creek to the bridge at the foot of Chestnut street, to the "Iron bridge" at the foot of Main avenue aforesaid 204 20-100 perches to the place of beginning; to meet at the Public School House in said borough of Mansfield.

And the residue of said 1st precinct of Scott township not described or embraced in the said above boundaries of the borough of Mansfield, the electors to meet as heretofore at the Public School House now in the borough of Mansfield.

Precinct No. 2 of Scott township, the electors to meet at the Public House kept by Thomas Anderson, on the old Washington road, in said township.

At which time and place the qualified electors as aforesaid will, by ballot, vote for

One person for Governor of the State.
One person for Supreme Judge of the State.
One person for Auditor General of the State.
Three persons for Congressmen at large for the township.
Fourteen persons for Delegates at large to the Constitutional Convention for the State.
One person for Congress for the Twenty-second district.
One person for Congress for the Twenty-third district.
One person for President Judge for the County.
One person for Law Judge for the County.
Seven persons for Members of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, being one person from First District, one person from the Second and five persons from the Third District.
One person for County Sheriff.
One person for County Clerk of Courts.
One person for County Clerk of Orphans' Court.
One person for County Recorder.
One person for County Register.
One person for County Commissioner.
One person for County Director of the Poor.
Six persons for Delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

Given under my hand at my office in Pittsburgh, this 16th day of September A. D. 1872, in the ninety-seventh year of the Independence of the United States.

HUGH S. FLEMING,
Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, Sept. 16, 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

The electors of the Second ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the Brick School house, corner of Palo Alto street and North avenue in said ward.

The electors of the Third ward of the city of Allegheny, first precinct, to meet at the Public School House in said ward;

An ordinance to change the place of holding elections in the Second precinct of the Third ward, Allegheny.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, That the place of holding election in the second precinct of the Third ward be and is hereby removed from the house of Geo. Gerst to the public school house, corner of Perry and Chestnut streets. And that the clerks of Councils be instructed to notify the sheriff of the change.

SEC. 2. That so much of any ordinance as may conflict with or be supplied by the foregoing, be and the same is hereby repealed. Ordained and enacted into a law this 12th day of Sept., A. D. 1872.

ROBERT DILWORTH,
Clerk of Common Council.

The electors of the Fourth ward of the city of Allegheny, first precinct, to meet at the School House on Liberty street, near East Commons, which is by an order of Court made; the electors of the second precinct to meet at the house of Mr. M. Gordon, formerly Mrs. Peck, at the corner of Chestnut and Main streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Fifth ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the School House on Page street, in said ward.

The electors of the Sixth ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the School House, corner of Chartiers and Juniata streets, in said ward.

The electors of the seventh ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the house of Damas Lutz, in said ward.

The electors of the Eighth ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the Public School House, on River avenue, in said ward.

The electors of the Ninth ward of the city of Allegheny, to meet at the School House, near the House of Refuge, on Wood's Run, in said ward.

The electors of the Borough of Birmingham, first precinct, to meet at the Public School House; second precinct at Burgess' office, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of East Birmingham, first precinct, to meet at the Public School House No. 1 in said borough; second precinct to meet at Public School House No. 2 in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Sharpsburg to meet at the Public School House on North Canal street, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of McKeesport to meet at the Town Hall, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Temperanceville to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of South Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House, corner of Marion street and Brownsville Turnpike Road.

The electors of the Borough of West Pittsburgh to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of West Elizabeth to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors in the Borough of Tarentum to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Elizabeth to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Sewickley to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of Monongahela Borough to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Mount Washington to meet at the School House, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Braddock's Field to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Believue to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Millvale to meet at the Public School House in said borough. And by an act of Assembly approved May 18, 1871, the boundary line of said Millvale borough and the first precinct of Shaler Township shall be changed as follows, to wit: After continuing along the lands of William Semple, Sr., it shall extend to the Reid's Plank Road, thence following the various meanderings of said Plank Road to its intersection with the Butler Plank Road, thence southerly in a direct line to a low water mark in the Allegheny River.

The electors of the Borough of Ormsby to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Etna to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Union to meet at the Stone Tavern, kept by Robert Smith, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Allentown to meet at the house of Mr. McLain, Esq., in said borough, until a Public School House shall have been erected, when the election shall be held at said school house.

The electors of the Borough of Verona to meet at the Station House of the Allegheny Valley R. R. at Hulton Station.

By order of Court, the electors of Lower St. Clair township will meet at the Public House of George Goldbach, in said township.

The voters of North Versailles township will meet at the Pleasant Hill school House.

By an order of Court made the voters of South Versailles township, Precinct No. 1, will meet at the Public school House in said township until further directions.

The electors of that portion of the 2d precinct of South Versailles township residing within the following described boundaries and by an order of Court made and to be hereafter known as "Precinct No. 2 of South Versailles township, beginning at a post on the Youghiogheny River, thence north 52 degrees east 51 perches to a point on a public road; thence along said road up said river 175 perches to a post; thence along same south 66 degrees east 76 perches to the Westmoreland county line south 30 degrees, west 287 perches to Youghiogheny river, and thence down said river to the place of beginning, will hereafter meet at the Store House in Alpsville now occupied by R. R. McQuiston, which is made by an order of Court the place for the holding of general, special and township elections in said Precinct No. 2 of South Versailles township.

And it is further ordered and decreed that the remainder of said election Precinct No. 2 in said township not included in the heretofore mentioned boundaries shall be known and designated as Precinct No. 3 South Versailles township, and that the place of holding general, special and township elections therein shall be the same as heretofore, to wit: in the house of John Lynch in said Precinct No. 2 of South Versailles township.

The electors of that portion of the township of Wilkins, residing within the following boundaries and by an order of Court made and to be hereafter known as Precinct No. 1 of said township; beginning on the southerly line of Penn township, which divides said township of Penn from said township of Wilkins at a point between the lands of Mrs. John W. Chaffant and Thomas Mccauly, and running thence along said division to a township road leading from the northern turnpike to the Pittsburgh and Greensburg turnpike; and thence along said township road to said Pittsburgh and Greensburg turnpike near the residence of John Sheaffer; thence continuing in a southerly direction by lands of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Coal Company, Henry R. Chaffant and Adam Coon to a road known as the Soles road; thence by said road to a township road leading to the borough of Braddocks at Jones Church; thence by the said last mentioned township to the northern line of the borough of Braddocks, at Braddock's Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad; thence along said line of said borough in a westerly direction to the western line of said borough near the residence of Isaac Mills; thence in a southerly direction along the line of said borough last mentioned to the Monongahela river; thence down said river to the division line between the City of Pittsburgh and said Wilkins township; thence along said division line to the division line between the said townships of Penn and Wilkins; and thence along said last mentioned line to the place of beginning. And further, the Court do order and decree that the place of holding general, special and township elections in said Precinct No. 1 shall be at the Public school house in the village of Wilkinsburg in said election Precinct No. 1.

And further, that the Court do order and decree that election precinct No. 2 of said township Wilkins, shall be and embrace the residue of said Wilkins township, and that the place of holding general, special and township elections for said precinct No. 2 shall be at the house of John Jenniker, in the village of Turtle Creek, in said precinct No. 2.

The electors of the township of Plum to meet at the School House, near the village of New Texas, which is by an order of Court made.

The electors of Patton township to meet at the house of Mrs. Jane Taylor, on the Northern Turnpike, in said township.

The electors of Penn township to meet at the house of Robert Donaldson, on the Leechburg road, in said township.

The electors of the township of Elizabeth, in the Greenock district or precinct, to meet at the Public School House in the village of Greenock, in said township; in Buena Vista district or precinct to meet at Concord Public School House, in Buena Vista, in said township of Elizabeth; in the Mount Vernon district or precinct, to meet at Mount Vernon school House, in said township of Elizabeth; and the remainder of said township not embraced in the above district, to meet at Harmony School House in said township.

The electors of Forward township to meet at William Penn School House in said township.

The electors of Lincoln township to meet at the Jenny Lind School House in said township.

The electors of Jefferson township to meet at Lowrie's School House in said township.

The electors of Miffl

BUCKALEW.

HIS SLANDERERS ANSWERED.

A Full and Complete Refutation.

HIS LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES.

His Votes, His Acts and His Speeches.

"WHERE ARE WE NOW?"

No public man who has ever been a candidate for office, has been so meanly and foully slandered as has the Hon. Charles R. Buckalew, and all for one purpose, viz: to attract attention from the downright dishonesty and corruption of his competitor, John F. Hartranft, and the thieving rings with which he is surrounded.

As an answer to the falsehoods that have been circulated of late in regard to his record, votes, etc., we submit the following sketch, and commend it to the attention of all in favor of honesty and reform:

"Principles, not men," is an oft repeated political maxim. But what are good principles worth in the hands of bad men? The maxim that should be laid down and followed in these times is, "good principles and good men to enforce them." It was evidently the recognition of this great truth that led to the nomination of the Hon. Charles R. Buckalew for the office of Governor of Pennsylvania.

His Birth and Education.

Mr. Buckalew was born in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, on the 28th of December, 1821, and is consequently now in his fifty-first year. In common with many of the most distinguished men of the country, he is, in the strictest sense of the term, a self-made man. His education, so far as it depended on the assistance of his tutors, was begun in the common school and completed at Harvard academy, in Susquehanna county. After leaving school he was several years engaged in teaching, and while thus employed, was fitting himself for the graver tasks and higher positions of his subsequent life. The bent of his mind inclining him to the legal profession, he studied law with M. E. Jackson, Esq., of Berwick, and was admitted to the bar of Columbia county, in August, 1843. It was quickly perceived that he had not mistaken his pursuit. Capacity, industry, and integrity soon opened for him the road to success.

On the 7th of February, 1849, he was married to Parmelia, daughter of Rev. E. Wadsworth of Town Hall, Luzerne county. No event of his life has contributed so much to his good fortune as this happy marriage. Carefully trained in Christian doctrine and duties, and becoming in her youth a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church, she has, by a temper in which natural amiability and religious devotion are beautifully blended, constantly cheered and strengthened her husband; and amid all the varied scenes of private and public duty in which he has been actor, at home and abroad, she has been his inseparable companion. When not absent from the country the family, consisting of the parents and two children, has resided at Bloomsburg, Columbia county; and if the esteem in which each and all are held by their life-long neighbors could determine the matter, there would be no room for doubt as to the result of the present contest for the chief magistracy of the Commonwealth.

He Enters Public Life.

In 1845 Mr. Buckalew was appointed prosecuting attorney for Columbia county, and after discharging the duties of the office with marked efficiency for two years he voluntarily resigned. In 1850 he was elected State Senator for three years, and was re-elected in 1853. In 1854 he was appointed by the President of the United States special commissioner to exchange ratifications of the treaty with the Republic of Paraguay. Although affairs had then become somewhat complicated between the two governments, he performed the duty of his appointment with entire satisfaction to both countries. Returning in safety from this long and perilous voyage, he was chosen Presidential elector, from his senatorial district, in the fall of 1856.

In 1857 he was a third time elected to the State Senate; and in the winter of that year was appointed by the Governor, and confirmed by the Senate, as one of a commission of three to revise the criminal laws of the State.

He Renders Important Service to the State.

Mr. Buckalew was an acknowledged leader of his party in the State Senate; and was particularly prominent and influential in the advocacy of questions of reform, and of all attempts to secure equal, just, and beneficent legislation. He was the author of the act, passed during the session of 1854 and still subsisting, which prohibits the sale of intoxicating drinks to the insane, to minors, and to persons of known intemperate habits; and prohibits the celebration of the marriage ceremony when either of the parties is in a state of intoxication. The penalties annexed to the violation of this law are fine and imprisonment; and any member of the immediate family, or other relative of an intemperate person, may forbid any liquor seller to furnish to such intoxicating drink. He was also the author of most of the constitutional amendments that were proposed at the session of the general assembly in 1857. As examples of these may be instanced that which prohibits the contracting of any new state debt exceeding the amount of $750,000: that which forbids the incurring of municipal indebtedness by subscriptions of stocks or loans of credit to incorporated companies; that which provides for the creation of a sinking fund for the payment of the existing state debt; and that which prevents the division of counties except by the popular consent expressed at an election held for the purpose of ascertaining the popular will.

Reform in Representation.

On the question of cumulative or free voting he has long cherished a profound interest, and is the author of several local acts favoring that mode of election, and of the general statute which applies the principle of the free vote to the election of Councilmen in all the boroughs of the State, subject to general laws. But upon no question of State policy has he manifested so much concern as that of Constitutional reform. A convention for this purpose will convene next November, *and the amendment he proposed last winter, which contemplates the removal of the election of the State Treasurer from the Legislature and the placing of it in the hands of the people*, will unquestionably then be adopted.

Accepts a Diplomatic Mission.

In the summer of 1858 Mr. Buckalew resigned his positions as State Senator and Commissioner to revise the criminal code for the purpose of accepting the appointment of United States Minister resident to the Republic of Ecuador. Here, as in Paraguay, he discharged his delicate duties with prudence and fidelity. The climate of the country proving favorable to his health and that of his family he remained three years, and returning to his country in 1861, he found his countrymen armed and arming for the suppression of the great rebellion.

Chosen United States Senator.

On the 14th of January, 1863, Mr. Buckalew was elected to the United States Senate for the term of six years from the 4th of March following. An insignificant man is in a pitiable position, and shows very badly by comparison, in this the most talented and august assembly of the nation. But the new member from Pennsylvania soon won the respect of his brother Senators, and the party in his State which opposed his election, equally with the party that elevated him to that high position, felt grateful for the honor which his reputation there reflected upon their grand old Commonwealth. In the Senate Mr. Buckalew served on the most important committees; among others that of Foreign Relations, and was chairman of the special committee on representative reform, whose report of March 2, 1869, contained suggestions of the deepest interest, and was extensively circulated through the country for the public information.

War Record in the Senate.

When Senator Buckalew took his seat the country was deep in the struggle for the preservation of the Federal Union. As a democrat he could not sympathize with all the measures and aims of the administration then in power. But on the question of putting down by force the force that had arrayed itself against the authority of the ballot he never hesitated a moment; and was as decided and earnest as the most ardent Republican to be found in the halls of Congress or in the front of the battle. Shortly after his election to the Senate he defined his position on the subject of war in the following words:

"That rebellion was against the laws of the United States, and put the whole body of them at defiance. Although it asserted for itself a legal ground of justification, it is most manifest that it was lawless and unauthorized. The compact of the Union being without limitation of time, must be held, as intended by its authors, to be perpetual; and the provision contained in it for its own amendment provides the only lawful mode to which its obligation can be limited or changed. Considering secession as a breach of the public law, and in view of the immense interests put in peril by it, this State concurred in measures of hostility against the South. But this was done to vindicate the broken law, and to secure the object for which the government of the United States was originally founded, and for no purpose of conquest or oppression. Upon this ground we must justify our conduct, and submit it without apprehension of censure to the judgment of future times."

And again, in a speech delivered in the Senate at the close of the war, as follows:

"Returning from a foreign country after the commencement of the war, when it was in full progress, and when no human power could avert the storm which fell upon us, I found myself, as did most of the citizens of our country, absolutely controlled by the circumstances which surrounded us and which pressed us forward upon a course of conduct which we could not avoid. I thought then, and think now, that there was but one thing to do. We were engaged in a contest which was, as it has often been described, a contest of life and death, and there was nothing to be done except to fight it out, to fight on, to promote or assist the collision of forces which were then arrayed against each other until some ultimate results should be reached.

"As a member of the minority in this chamber, I gave my vote for those measures of the majority which directly pointed to the use of the force of this Government to subjugate the insurrection which raised its head against us. I was opposed to the political policy of that majority, and have continued to entertain and evince that opposition down to this time in a respectable and proper manner. But upon the question of prosecuting the war to a conclusion I never had any difficulty; I never had any hesitation."

Supplies.

In accordance with these views Mr. Buckalew *advocated and voted* for the following measures that were to furnish the "sinews of war."

April 14, 1864, bill to meet deficiency in the war department, $97,504,040; and for the naval service, $2,735,500.

April 22, 1864, bill appropriating to the support of the army, $529,323,897 65: This bill was strongly opposed in the House, and it became necessary to order a committee of conference. The Senate appointed T. O. Howe, L. M. Morrell and *Charles R. Buckalew*, and the House Thaddeus Stevens and Thomas T. Davis. The difficulty arose mainly from the circumstance that the house thought the Senate's provision for the pay of *colored troops was too liberal*. The report of the conference committee, *signed by Mr. Buckalew*, was adopted. It may be found in the *Globe*, page 2,845. Frequently thenceforward, when alluding to this matter, Thaddeus Stevens was accustomed to say some very strong things in praise of the manliness and magnanimity of Senator Buckalew for agreeing to pay so liberally the colored soldiers whom *he* had employed.

May 21, 1864, bill appropriating to different branches of the naval service, $106,192,987 99.

February 17, 1865; bill appropriating to the navy, $121,486,928 95.

February 18, 1865, bill making appropriations for the support of the army, $554,579,527 79.

These five money bills amounted to ($1,427,822,881 30) one billion four hundred and twenty-seven millions eight hundred and twenty-two thousand eight hundred and eighty-one dollars and thirty cents. *Mr. Buckalew advocated and voted for the whole five.* See report of Senate proceedings in the *Congressional Globe* under the dates specified in the bills.

Bounties and Increased pay to Soldiers.

December 22d, 1863, bill appropriating $20,000,000 for the payment of bounties to soldiers. *This was advocated and voted for by Mr. Buckalew*, During the discussion of the bill, an amendment was offered by a republican senator, reducing the bounty from $300 to $100. Mr. Buckalew voted against the amendment. Pending further discussion on the 22d of April, 1864, an amendment was offered by Mr. Hendricks of Indiana, increasing the pay of soldiers 50 per cent. This did not pass, though Mr. Buckalew voted for it. May 16, 1864, another amendment was offered and adopted, which increased the pay of soldiers from $13 to $16 per month. Mr. Buckalew voted for this. May 17, 1864, still another amendment was offered to pay the soldiers in gold; and though it was rejected, *Mr. Buckalew voted for it.*

What more could he have done to befriend the soldiers? First he votes for $20,000,000 to pay bounties; then against reducing the bounty from $300 to $100; then to increase the pay of soldiers 50 per cent.; then to increase the pay of private soldiers from $13 to $16 per month, and to pay non-commissioned officers $34 per month, and finally to pay the soldiers in gold. The difference between the tax-paying, self-sacrificing patriot, and the army contractors, who fattened upon their, hard bargains with, and stealings from the government, was that he put money in the pockets of the soldiers, and they put it in their own.

See Senate proceedings in the *Congressional Globe*, under the dates of the introduction of the aforesaid bill and its several amendments.

Pay of Colored Troops.

Before Mr. Buckalew's election to the Senate an act passed that body, July 17, 1862, fixing the pay of colored troops at $10 per month, the pay of white soldiers being at that time $13 per month. That law remained in force until 1864. On the 22nd of April, 1864, Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, offered an amendment to the army bill relating to certain regiments of colored troops against which Mr. Buckalew voted for excellent reasons. First, the amendment proposed to increase the pay of white soldiers only *from the date of the passage of the bill*, but to authorize the increased pay to colored soldiers from the beginning of the year, thus making what he regarded as an unjust discrimination; Secondly, it allowed a compensation to New England agents who went south to procure the enlistment of colored troops to fill the quotas of the New England States. He thought it was conceding quite enough to those enterprising agents to permit them to stay at home and make money by putting colored soldiers into the army, without paying them a commission on the fighting they were to do by proxy. Thirdly, it provided for increased pay to four colored regiments (two from Massachusetts and two from South Carolina) and left those colored troops who had been equally faithful to their colors, though a shorter time in the service, without increase. These reasons should have been conclusive against the amendment, yet it passed, and Mr. Buckalew voted for the bill, of which he had become a part, rather than give his voice against any measure for the compensation of colored men in the army.

A Slander Nailed.

It will be remembered that in 1864 there was a so called peace conference at Niagara Falls. It is charged against Mr. Buckalew that he participated in its proceedings, and thereby proved his readiness to entertain proposals from rebel emissaries that were derogatory to the honor and welfare of his country. This charge is purely a lie. The real truth is that he went to Niagara in the performance of a duty enforced upon him by the Senate of the United States. On the 24 of July, 1864, a resolution introduced by Mr. Ramsey, of Minnesota, passed the Senate, which instructed the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire into the Indian administration of the imperial and colonial authorities in the British North American possessions. Mr. Harlan, of Iowa, Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, and Mr. Buckalew, of Pennsylvania, being members of the Indian Committee, were appointed a sub committee to perform this special duty during the recess of Congress. For this purpose solely Mr. Buckalew went to Niagara, Mrs. Buckalew accompanying her husband. While waiting there to be joined by the other two members of the committee, Mr. Holcombe, one of the volunteer rebel peace commission, casually met Mr. and Mrs. Buckalew in the public reception room of the hotel and conversed with them about ten minutes. The only allusion to national affairs during this brief interview was a remark of Mr. Holcombe to the effect that Mr. Lincoln would have difficulty in raising the five hundred thousand troops for which a call had just been issued, to which Mr. Buckalew replied, "THE TROOPS WILL BE RAISED." Mr. Buckalew was at Niagara in the discharge of a high official duty. The only Confederate he met, or spoke to, or had any intercourse with during the war, was Mr. Holcombe, and the single remark he made to him became the lips of a patriot, and was calculated to discourage the leaders of the rebellion.

A New Programme.

Mr. Buckalew, should he be elected governor of Pennsylvania, is firmly resolved so to exert the influence of his great office as to eradicate the enormous evil of special legislation, prevent fraud in the conducting of primary, local and general elections; encourage the selection of capable and honest men for the legislature; induce economy and fidelity in the state administration; and place the sinking fund in hands that can be trusted by the people. His own words best define the salutary reforms that would be inaugurated.

"What do we desire to accomplish in our state? Why, for one thing, we want the election of State Treasurer taken out of the Legislature."

"Then we expect to obtain in the government of our State great salutary and necessary reforms with regard to the transaction of business by the Legislature. We expect to have cut off from the Legislature a large amount of jurisdiction which the two houses have abused, and which has been productive of evil in the State, and of scandal and reproach. Large masses of private legislation and large branches of jurisdiction with reference to bills must be cut off hereafter from the action of the legislative department of our government. You can obtain this by two means. First and mainly, by the action of the Constitutional Convention which is to meet in November; but we will secure it also to a great extent by electing proper men to the Legislature, and by electing some man with proper views upon the subject to fill the Executive office. But there is a greater question than all these—the great question of electoral reform. Both your primary and your legal elections are perverted. They are not as they ought to be, free and open encounters between opposing opinions."

"Well, we can reach that evil. With good men in the Legislature, who are not subject to rings, and a man in the executive office who will recommend to the Legislature the reforms necessary to purge the ballot, it is possible to overthrow fraud and to secure honest and fair elections generally throughout the Commonwealth."

The State's Guarantee.

This rests upon the universally admitted capacity, and the universally received character of the candidate. Mr. Buckalew has distinguished himself as a student, a lawyer, a State Legislator, a foreign minister, and a United States Senator. He is yet in the prime of life, and, of his age, there is scarcely a public man in the country who has had equal experience or who has displayed equal capacity, for the management of public affairs.

And what is, if possible, still more important in the present exigences of the state, his character, whether personal or official, is alike conceded by his political friends and opponents to be above suspicion. He has not now, nor has he ever had, "cliques" and "rings" about him. He has throughout his long public life stood alone upon the solid basis of his ability and integrity. He has neither enemies to punish nor friends and dependents to reward. He received the nomination not because he intrigued for it, or even desired it, but because he was believed to be best entitled to the honor. If elected he will assume the duties of the office untrammelled and independent, and the result will prove that a governor, either more capable or faithful to the best interests of the Commonwealth, never sat in the chair.

A GERMAN RECRUIT.

On Wednesday evening Hon. Fred. Hassaurek, the great German orator and editor, delivered a speech in Cincinnati. The assemblage was very enthusiastic, and frequently expressed its approval of the orator's words by hearty applause. Mr. Hassaurek began his speech with an extended history of the reform movement in Hamilton county, showing that himself, Judge Hoadly, Stanley Matthews, and several other had been its originators. In reference to the Cincinnati Convention he said:

Judge Hoadly, Stanley Matthews and several others of my associates of the original "new departure" were opposed to General Grant's re-relection before the Cincinnati Convention; they were opposed by the spirit and practice of the men who had obtained control of the Republican party before the Cincinnati Convention. They are now in favor of continuing for four years a system which they then so ably and energetically opposed. What has caused this change? Have the Republican directors relented? Have they consented to throw overboard protection, and to reform the civil service? Have the Camerons, and the Hartranfts, and the Conklings ceased to be what they were last April and May? Have the sinners done penance and become paragons of virtue? Have the angels of darkness been transformed into the angels of light? Nothing of the kind. The Republican management still continues in the objectionable shape in which we left it in May. Our convictions on the most important political and economical questions are still repudiated by the Republican party. Things on that side are unchanged. Whence then comes the change in the minds of my friends, Stanley Matthews and Judge Hoadly? Answer. Because they were disappointed in the result of the Cincinnati Convention. So was I, and were hundred and thousands of those who now support of Horace Greeley. [Applause.]

THE PLATFORM AND THE CANDIDATE.

In what particular were they disappointed? The Cincinnati convention did two things. It adopted a platform and nominated a candidate. The platform—excepting only one point—is an excellent, a most admirable document. Judge Hoadly was one of its authors. General Burnett called it our second Declaration of Independence. Judge Matthews was satisfied with it. It contains a declaration of Independence. Judge Matthews was satisfied with it. It contains a declaration of principles which are right from beginning to end; and which, with but one exception of omission, rather, are in harmony with our new departure declaration of 1871. It is not the platform, but the candidate, in which they were disappointed. In this respect I can sympathize with my friends Judge Hoadly and Judge Stanley Matthews. I might confess right here that Mr. Greeley was not my first and not my second choice. I might add that he was not my third choice. I might even say that he was not my choice at all. But what should I do, and where should I go to? There might have been a possibility of inducing the Baltimore convention to nominate a Liberal Democrat like Mr. Groesbeck, whom I should have most cheerfully supported, but the men who might have brought about such a nomination waited until it was too late; and it is too late now, as I have already said, to weep over what might have been. There are but two candidates in the field. Mr. O'Conor has declined; and even if he should accept, his candidacy would amount to nothing; and for Victoria Woodhull, our wives would would not allow us to go. [Laughter and cheers.] Hence we must choose between Grant and Greeley, and in justice to Judge Hoadly and Stanley Matthews, I must say it was a very difficult task for me to arrive at a decision. I distrusted the correctness of my own view when I found that my decision would differ from that of my friend Hoadly, with whom I had agreed for so many years; for we used to be Free Soilers and Republicans together in the days of old, when the men who but a few days ago, denounced as apostates and traitors to the Republican party, amused themselves with stoning Republican processions [applause] and throwing dirt or dead cats on the stands at Republican meeting. Hence, when I found that my long incubation had led me to a result different from that at which Judge Hoadly had arrived, I thought I must think it over again in order to ascertain whether, in some part of my reasoning I had not made a mistak; and so I did go over the whole ground again, but I could not arrive at a conclusion differing from the one which I shall now submit to my neighbors and fellow-citizens.

MERCER CO.

A Grant-Hartranft Fizzle—A Radical Governor Dictating to the Almighty.

(Cor. of the Post.)

GREENVILLE, PA., Sept. 20, 1872.

The great mass meeting of the Grantites, largely advertised as the "only" Republican Mass Convention to be held here this campaign, has just adjourned. Immense effort was made to attract a large crowd. The Mercer brass band was employed at a cost of nearly one hundred dollars to enliven the occasion. The music was good, but the military airs failed to arouse the steady yeomanry of old Mercer. The only organized delegation was a single big wagon from Hempville with one "live pine" bush as an emblem of the former power and greatness of the Republican party. It was indeed a sad fizzle, although the day was delightful. Less than two hundred people attended the meeting on the public square. Governor Fairchild told all he knew about Horabe Greeley, Chas. Sumner and other liberals, and wound up his sickly rehash with the sagacious and wise peroration that "*if the Democrats and Liberals should elect Horace Greeley, and strike down Gen. Grant, God ought not to forgive them, and he was sure the loyal people never would forgive them.*"

Forty liberals for Greeley and Buckalew in Greenville, instead of thirty before this. The mass meeting is the result of this day's labors.

A vote was taken on express train No. 3 this P. M. on the Atlantic & Great Western R. R., resulting in 61 for Greeley and 32 for Grant. STATE LINE.

A Ringing Speech.

BY WILLIAM HARTLEY.

The Anti-Ring and People's Candidate for Auditor General—His "Disloyalty"—"Addition, Division and Silence"—How the People are Being Robbed—The Price of Legislators—A Few Facts to Ponder Over.

We take great pleasure in laying before our readers the following speech delivered by Mr. Hartley, at Corry on the 14th inst:

FELLOW CITIZENS—For the first time in my life I appear before the public a candidate for office. The position for which I have been nominated, without solicitation on my part, is not, strictly speaking, a political one. It strikes me, that the only questions you should ask in reference to each candidate for this office, are these: "Is he honest and is he capable?" My honesty and integrity have not been attacked no. impeached as yet. Nor has any doubts been raised as to my capability. If, for forty long years, I have been an honest man, you may reasonably expect my habits fixed. In view of that great truth uttered recently by a distinguished United States Senator, that after a man has lived forty years—generally, his character is fixed. He is then "too old a dog to learn new tricks." Su[illegible] after my nomination, some objecti[illegible] to be offered by "rade" politi- Truth was silent—slander suggest- or two. My loyalty during the attacked. The Harrisburg *State* became the vehicle to convey the intelligence first to the people of e. It was asserted by that lying that General Couch arrested me I had no recollection of it. My d children had no recollection of d General Couch, in a letter to a —which I have in my pocket—says s no recollection of ever hearing of artley as one inimical to the Federal rnment." My platform before, ughout and since the war was, is and will be "the Union, the Constitution the enforcement of the laws."

From all we can learn, from many good men of the party which had control of public affairs at Harrisburg for many years past, the people have not been fairly dealt with, by their public servants, whom they have honored with high positions. I refer to the fearful charges brought against high officers of State in reference to the Evans tranactions; the Yerkes stock-jobbing operations, the efforts of Legislators to get hold of the public funds, and the shameful farming of Legislative position in the gratification of selfish greed. These charges are made and sworn to, by Republicans themselves, against individuals now blushingly asking you to elevate them to still higher places. Now then should you be so exceedingly charitable or such excellent criminal advocates as to exculpate these men, in spite of naked, glaring truths—in spite of all conscientious sense of right, the fact nevertheless remains and is acknowledged by all that the vast sums of money, running from one and one-half to three millions of dollars belonging to your State Treasury have, during many years, earned interest amounting to more than one hundred thousand dollars per year, not for the people, to whom it belongs clearly and rightfully, but for the officials at Harrisburg. Now then, fellow citizens, the question is not whether General Hartranft and General Allen were good soldiers; but the question is whether you want this money applied to the payment of the State debt, honestly and faithfully, and if so, whether the men named should rather be trusted, judging from the charges of their political friends against them as civilians, and the facts stated, or whether from the record of Mr. Buckalew as a faithful public servant for twenty years, and my record as a business man amongst men, you would rather trust us.

Representing the Reform State ticket in Pennsylvania, we propose to apply the money or whatever it may earn to subtraction from the State debt. To the funds in the Treasury, we propose the addition of all moneys now due, or to become due, from all sources whatever. We propose when there is any "division" that all the people shall have their full share. The new rule of "silence" is not in the old arithmetic; we do not propose to learn it.

We have always tried to be frank and honest, and will keep secrets only when the public good may require. The great question, then, for the people of Pennsylvania to decide is, whether they propose to offer a premium for rascality and corruption by the by the elevation of these men, whose civil conduct, their political friends allege, tarnishes fearfully the sheen of military splendor—to still higher places of honer, with freedom to farm their positions to the full extent of disposition.

Then, too, the Reform party, as I understand it, is opposed to all Rings and monopolies—our doctrines is: Protection to all classes of citizens in their last rights. Freedom and an equal chance to all in the struggle for bread and the good things of earth. The good and prosperity of the many rather than the earthly glory of the few. There is a disposition among men to provide for themselves, and unless the prosperity be properly restrained, the strong are very apt to impose on the weak. For some years past we have heard more of combinations of men for selfish purposes than ever before. Has not the time come to cry "Down brakes!"

Do you want to be the pensioners and vassals of greedy grasping rings and monopolies, with patents of perpetual duration bought with unholy pelf, from corrupt, faithless and unscrupulous jobbers in the peoples rights and liberties, when disgracing in the name of representatives, the halls of Legislation.

Do you want for law makers and executors of the law, men of unclean hands and itching palms—givers and takers of bribes, graceless, heartless and unconscionable men, whose chief concern is self, money, place, power; who, seated in high places, seem to take delight in corrupting the ambitious youths of political infamy—thinking thereby to enable crime with the name of *talent*, or possibly to lessen to some degree their own baseness by making it fashionable.

Are not many of our present and former members of the Legislature known among lobyists by the amount required to buy them? I am told all over the State of many designated as fifty dollar men, one hundred dollar men, two hundred and fifty men, &c., the dollars measured only by the shrewdness and capacity and influence of the Representative. To the uninitiated these statements sound like political fabrications. But alas! overwhelming testimony forces the belief that they are only too true. Now then, do you want for legislators and public officers either high-priced or low-priced instruments, upon whose elastic conscience strings lobyists may play fantastic medleys enough to make devils dance over the graves of our old honest farmer Representatives, or will you endeavor to select honest public servants, who cannot be bought?

Will you reward with high position men whose characters as civil officeholders, to say the least, are very suspicious; or will you select men of untarnished reputation?

We must begin at the fountain head to purify the river of political life. Is not corruption spreading most fearfully among the people, and to such an extent that thousands of honest citizens are utterly disgusted with politics. At every election the cry of bribery, corruption and stuffed ballot boxes becomes louder. Men are bought and sold unblushingly.

It is generally known that men now holding high places bought their positions. The idea of purchased honor! It is a sham, a mockery, a disgrace. If there be men in this State so debased, so lost to all sense of shame and manliness—who value the great birthright of American freemen—the elective franchise—so cheaply, as to barter it for pelf, the disgusting pottage of debauched politicians, I am not the man to please them, nor will I suit any who may contemplate predatory excursions upon the State Treasury. The plain rules of the old arithmetics would not suit their contorted brains nor square accounts with their distorted ideas of right.

Let us have an honest Government. If men will act dishonestly—if men will play sharp tricks, let them rather rob each other. But let him who offers or accepts a bribe be anathematized by patriots and forever disfranchised. Let no man betray a public trust. The burglar who with devlish courage, but misspent skill and ingenuity at the midnight hour, forces your vault and bears off your treasure, is a hero compared with the sneaking thief who pilfers the money drawer with which you trusted him.

Our wise and good men tell us the great danger now threatening our free institutions is rottenness. Men in public places, glutted from long feeding at your cribs, would have you believe that "all is well." It is lovely with them. Job says: "Doth the wild ass bray when he hath grass or loweth the ox over his fodder." You will not hear a word from these fellows until you undertake to drive them away, and then, what a bawling is heard, my countrymen!

Now, in conclusion fellow citizens, you have a solemn duty to perform, you will soon have to determine whether, controlled by old party prejudices and passions, you will vote for a continuance of the abuse of public position, or whether you will decide for reformation, Mr. Buckalew, long tried in service, presents a character for honesty and integrity that none dare assail—I am an experiment—my character as an honorable citizen is before you. Investigate it. I will only promise that if you honor me with the office of Auditor-General, I will try to cause you no shame.

Reform is inscribed upon us because we are composed of men of different parties in this State contest. Many old issues about which we once differed are settled. The great questions now are: Shall we be a happy and united people with government honesty and faithfully administered by "Vice prevail and impious men bear sway?"

You must answer.

A Fizzle at Franklin.

Special to THE POST.]

FRANKLIN, Pa., Sept. 19, 1872.

For the past four weeks the Grantites of this and neighboring counties have been spending a great deal of time and a large amount of money for a meeting in Franklin to-day. Free trains were run on the three railroads entering the city. The day came and with it that eminent Know-Nothing and holder of *Credit Mobilier* stock, Henry Wilson, Senators Cameron and Scott, Due Bill Hartranft, and one or two others of less notoriety, and about one thousand people. The major part of the afternoon was taken up by the marching of a procession of not over one hundred and twenty-five uniformed men; thirty-eight of whom were negroes and about one hundred men in citizen's clothes.

About three o'clock Mr. Wilson was introduced to an audience of about seven hundred people, on the public square, to whom he spoke for an hour and a half. His speech did not show him to be the Henry Wilson we had read about. It would have been a a discredit to the most ordinary stumper. In short, it was a demagogue's appeal to the bases passions of men, consisting principally of abuse of Greeley Republicans and Democrats, and stories of the horrible Ku Klux and rebels. It is no more than fair to presume that Mr. Wilson was physically exhausted by his previous efforts to save the country and himself, but there can be no excuse for a man decapying his position and aspiring for a higher one, putting himself on a level with petti-fogging lawyers and politicians. He hadn't a word to say about his Know-Nothing record, or his receiving three thousand shares of *Credit Mobilier* stock for services rendered in the Senate. These he utterly ignored for the consideration of the Ku Klux and the glorification of the doubtfull victories in Vermont, Maine and North Caralina.

This eve Hartranft, Scott, Cameron and others spoke. Hartranft was the first one introduced. He didn't have much to say. He introduced his speech by asking the audience to survey him and see if he did not look like any other man—if he looked like the monster his opponents represented him. Well, he doesn't, and nobody here thinks so. He looks just like *a tool*, a weak and vacillating man. From this bid for personal inspection, he proceeded to that threadbare topic, the payment of the State debt, claiming for himself the whole credit of reducing the debt.

His speech lasted about four minutes. He might have occupied an hour in telling his audience what he knew about the Evans swindle, but he didn't.

Taking the meeting altogether, it was a success as far as numbers were concerned, but a miserable failure in regard to effect.

Mr. Wilson disappointed everybody who heard him, and Hartranft increased the disgust of honest men by his neglect to refer to the charges preferred against him.

There are just as many Buckalew and Greeley Republicans here as ever. Daily meetings of the kind of to-day could not change one vote. The Grant people have spent large sums to-day to little purpose.

NOT FOR DUE-BILL.

THE REGISTRY LAW.

What Must be Done in Order To Vote.

See that Your Names are on the List.

To the Democratic and Liberal Voters of Western Pennsylvania:

Your attention is directed to the following explanation of the Registry Law. Read it carefully, in order to ascertain what is your duty in the premises, and then see that your names are placed upon the assessor's Lists.

NATURALIZED CITIZENS

will see that the Republican Legislature have imposed additional duties upon them. Let them comply fully with the law, in order that they may vote.

EXAMINE THE ASSESSOR'S LISTS

one of which is posted on the building where the election is to be held, and the other is in the assessor's hands. You have a right to examine them free of charge.

These lists should contain your name, and the names of all qualified voters in the district. They should state if you are a house-keeper; the number of your house; the street it fronts on; your occupation; if you board, where and with whom you board; if you work for another, your employers name, and opposite your name should be written the word "voter."

If you have been naturalized, there will appear also the letter "N." If you have merely declared your intention to become a citizen, the letters "D. I."

If you are between 21 and 22 years old the word "age." If you have removed into the District since the last election, the letter "R." will appear opposite your name.

Make it your personal duty to see that your name is upon the list.

Do not trust this matter to any one else.

HOW TO GET REGISTERED.

If you find that your name is not on the list *go yourself* to the assessor and make your claim to be put on. He is bound to add your name. He cannot question your right. You need not discuss the matter with him, your "claim" is enough. Give him also your precise residence, occupation, &c. He will mark "C. V." opposite your name.

ATTEND TO THIS AT ONCE.

If you delay until within ten days of the election you will lose your vote.

NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

You must show your "paper" to the Assessor in order to get your names registered.

If you intend to take out your "last papers" before the election, you must show your "first papers" to the assessor.

See to it that your names are on the list.

Those of you who do not need to have "first papers," and intend to be naturalized before the election, should get naturalized first, *immediately*, and go to the assessor with your papers.

All naturalized citizens must take their papers with them to the polls, unless they have been voting for ten years in the same district.

You must take your papers with you when you vote, even if your name is on the list.

Do not forget this, or your opponents will deprive you of your vote.

TAXES.

The law in relation to the payment of taxes is unchanged. If you have paid neither a State nor county tax assessed *within two years*, do it *without delay*.

Take your last tax receipts with you to the polls.

Do not delay Registering or paying your taxes. Attend to the matter now, as something may prevent you hereafter.

WHERE TO REGISTER.

Partial List of Assessors.

After ransacking the papers of the various officers in the Court House, we have succeeded in getting the following incomplete list of Assessors throughout the county. Let our friends go at once and see that their names are properly registered.

PITTSBURGH.

Wards.

1st. A. Humbert, 4th near Market.
2d. James Black, 164 Fourth ave.
3d. John Ochse, Cherry alley.
4th. A. P. Thompson, Hand street.
5th. A. B. Hayden, Grant opposite 6th.
6th. Ald. Thomas, 5th ave.
7th. E. C. Mathews, 39 Federal street.
8th. Alex. Seanor, 78 Franklin street.
9th. Jacob Scholl, grocer, 569 Penn street.
10th. Alderman Koeing, Penn avenue.
11th. John Crawford, Webster and Kirkpatrick streets.
12th. J. S. McCune, Penn avenue.
13th. Robert Inder, Center avenue and Francis street.
14th. Louis Walther, at Ald. McAdams.
15th. Wesley Dravo, newsdealer near toll gate, Lawrenceville.
16th. G. W. Beeler, Penn avenue, opposite Cemetery.
17th. James McClure, Butler street, beyond car stable.
18th. Charles Leuhowser.
19th. John Boreland.
20th. Wm. B. Reynolds.
21st, Wm. McClure.

ALLEGHENY.

1st. J. A. Beers.
2d. John Sterrett.
3d. Charles Souders.
4th. George Stevenson, 71 Federal street.
5th. George Keyser.
6th. Thos. H. Gilson,
7th. Joseph Lofink, Sr.
8th. David Crow.
9th. Joseph Cullinan.

Sharpsburg—Jos. McGivern.
Allestown—John Crouch.
Birmingham—P. N. Pearson, at Alderman Kreghans.
Belleview Borough—P. Jack.
Braddock's—Edwin McCrady.
Etna—Henry Oschs.
Monongahela—Thos. Rossiter.
Mt. Washington—George Chivers.
Ormsby—Rob't C. Dalzell.
South Pittsburgh—Wm. Goff, at Alderman Barker's.
St. Clair—Louis Fritz.
Sewickley—R. M. Irwin.
Temperanceville—W. C. Taylor, druggist.
West Pittsburgh—Lewis Auren, tavern t Ferry Landing.
Verona—Geo. F. Lee.

naturalization Committee—Where to Apply.

For the information of those who desire o procure their naturalization papers, we publish below the names of the Democratic Committee, to whom application should be made at once:

JOHN COYLE, Chairman.

Jno. A. Strain,	C. O'Donnell,
Rudolph Koenig,	James Kelly,
Valentine Stork,	Joseph Lofink,
Joseph Schell,	John Conrad,
Owen Cosoran,	Ed. C. M'Tiernan,
James Neeson,	J. H. Callahan.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Closing quotations of Gold and Government Securities in New York, corrected by N. HOLMES & SONS, Bankers, 57 Market street:

Gold	113⅝
United States 6s, 1881, bid	114¾
United States 6s (Coupons)	115⅛
United States 5-20s, 1862	113¾@114⅛
United States 5-20s, 1864, bid	114⅛@114⅜
United States 5-20s, 1865	114¼@114⅜
United States 5-20s, (new issue)	113⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867	114 @114
United States 5-20s, 1868 (Coupons), bid	113⅝@114
United States 10-40s	107⅛@108
United States 10-40s, (Coupons)	107⅝@108
Currency Sixes	112 @112½
New 5 Per Cents	111¾

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, September 26, 1872.

REMARKS—The weather has again changed. The rain that set in on Tuesday night continued until noon on Wednesday; if it would only continue long enough to bring about a good stage of water it would be a decided benefit to a large class of persons both here and elsewhere. Flour—The market was steady with a good trade demand for home purposes and for export. The receipts continue large; for the week ending on Wednesday 11,438 barrels were received; add to this the amount manufactured by the mills in the city and vicinity, and you can form an estimate of how the stock ranges; as relates to prices we have no change to note. Butter—Dealers report a fair local demand for a choice article; previous prices have been maintained; the stock is not accumulating. Grain—We have little or no change to note in regard to this article; the demand for most descriptions was fair and sales regular. Cheese—The supply keeps pace with the demand; hence stocks are not accumulating; prices have been uniform; the eastern markets are reported less active, the excitement being over.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last:

Flour, bbls	1,520
Cheese, boxes	322
Wheat, sks	182
Oats, sacks	193
Bacon, tcs	0
Apples, bbls	
Corn, sacks	
Rye sks	
Barley, sks	
Butter, packages	
Bacon, pcs	

The following are the wholesale pri unless otherwise noted: from store in small way the usual advance was obtained:

BACON AND HOG PRODUCTS—We have no change to note as relates to prices or demands, we quote as follows: hams, sugar cured, 19c; shoulders, sugar cured, 11c. plain, 8¾c; breakfast bacon, 15½c; rib sides, 11c; clear rib sides, 11¼c; clear do., 12c. Dried beef, 20c. Lard: tierces, 10¼c; half bbl., 10¾c; pails, 11¾c. Mess pork, $15 50.

SEEDS—The market for certain descriptions was steady, but not very active, we quote timothy seed at $3 75a4 00, first hands. Flax seed, $1 80. Clover, nothing doing.

HAY—The receipts have fallen off by rail. There is, however, fair receipts by rivers. We quote baled at $28 00a30 00a33 00 per ton.

POTOTOES—In fair demand; we quote Irish at $1 75a2 00 per bbl.; Jersey sweets, $5 00; Baltimore, $4 00 per bbl.; stocks accumulating.

POULTRY—In fair demand; spring chicken, 40a55c per pair as per size and condition.

ASHES—Dealers report a firm market, with an active demand for the various articles that come under this head; this, however, is the season for activity. We quote as follows: Soda ash, common, 5c; refined, 6¼a6¾c; nitrate soda, 5c; arsenic 4c; pots, 10c; pearl, 11a11¼c per lb.

ALE—There never was a better demand for Pittsburgh ale than during the present season, the sales being large at the following: India ale, $11 per bbl; $5 50 per half bbl; Porter, $11 per bbl and $5 50 per half bbl; XX ale, $10 per bbl; $5 per half bbl; X ale, $9 per bbl; $4 50 per half bbl; packages extra when not returned.

APPLES—Since the advance the receipts have increased, and previous prices have been maintained, with regular sales at $1 50a2 per bbl. Peaches sold at $1 50a per box.

BEANS—The supply keeps pace with the demand; the rates are $2 50a3 per bushel.

CARBON OIL—Prices steady but uniform for some days; standard brands are selling in round lots at 20c per gallon; by the barrel the usual advance is obtained.

COAL—Is in ample supply; we quote lump at 9a10c; nut 7a8c; slack 4½c per bushel.

CEMENT—Dealers report a fair trade demand; sales Beson's hydraulic at $2 00a 2 25; Louisville $2 50a2 75; Rosendale $4 00a4 25; calcined plaster $4 25a4 50; Cleveland Lime $2 00; Eastern $1 75 per barrel.

EGGS—Are selling at 22a23c per dozen.

FLOUR—Dealers report a steady trade demand; the rates however are without change; we quote as follows: Wisconsin $7 75a8 00; Minnesota $8 25a8 50, the latter for old wheat flour; red winter $8 25 a8 50. Rye flour $5 50.

GRAIN—The demand for wheat has fallen off, holders however are firm in their views; we quote: fair to prime red $1 60a1 65; amber $1 70; white $1 75a 1 80 as per quality. Oats continue scarce and find ready purchasers; new 40a43c; old 45a46c; increased rates are looked for. Corn—we hear of an occasional sale of corn at 57a58c. Rye continues quiet, with sales at 80a86c. Barley, western spring was more fancied at 85a95c per bushel.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, September 26, 1872.

REMARKS—The market was a shade firmer.

CRUDE.

There was no material advance in the crude article. As Parker's for the present is the headquarters for prices, we shall confine ourselves to that direction; we quote nominally at $2 90a3.

REFINED

The market was entirely devoid of animation. The combination are still holding out for 23½c for this month's delivery, and are not disposed to accept less; futures are seldom inquired for.

OIL BARRELS.

Market steady and prices unchanged.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, September 25.—The *Herald* says: The market continues firm, but very dull; few sales were effected; spot sold here to-day at $3 and at Parker's at $2 85. The new movement is affecting the market favorably, and if there be an harmonious, concerted effort, oil will continue to advance; we quote the following sales:

UPPER ROAD.

1,000 bbls spot	3 00
500 " "	3 00

LOWER ROAD.

200 bbls spot	2 85
500 " "	2 85

NEW YORK, September 25.—Crude in bulk at the closing of the 24th was firm at 11¼c, with some asking more; sales of 1,000 barrels at 11¼c; 2,000 barrels, on private terms, and 1,000 barrels, Neyhart's, at 11½c; refined unchanged; we quote at 24a24¼c; sales of 3,500 barrels high test, on private terms. Cases met with increased shipping demand; 3,500 were sold on private terms; we quote at 28¾a29¼c. Philadelphia delivery in very little demand; prices are about nominal; refined 23¾a23¾c.

ROUSEVILLE, September 25.—Market quiet and dull, quoted at about $2 90.

OIL CITY, September 25.—Market quiet and dull; Oil City $3 20; Upper Road, $3 05; Lower Road $3 00.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, September 25.—Market firm at $3 10a3 15.

PHILADELPHIA, September 25.—Market unchanged:

Standard White	23¾c
Crude	15¾a16c
Cases	28½c

Sales none. Futures not quoted.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, MONDAY, September 23, 1872.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle since our last were not very large, besides the largest portion was through stock, this naturally caused a firm market and a good demand for the various grades. The market at the close was bare.

The following are the current rates:

Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs steers	$7 00a7 25
Prime, 1,300 lbs steers	6 50a6 90
Good, 1,200 lbs steers	6 25
Fair, 1,200 lbs steers	5 25a5 75
Fair, 1,100 lbs steers	4 70a5 00
Common	3 50a4 25
Bulls	2 50a3 00
Cows	3 00a4 00
Heifers	3 65a5 00

The receipts since our last were 3,150 head. The shipments East for the same were 4,038 head.

HOGS.

The run of hogs was a heavy one, so so as to produce a dull market and fine in prices. As the supply was y in excess of the demand. We

Philadelphia	$5 50
Philadelphia	5 35
kers	4 75

The receipts since our last were 10,600 head. The shipments for the same time were 11,500 head.

SHEEP

The run of sheep since our last was a high one, none particularily of the best grades; this naturally produced a better feeling in the market and a slight advance in prices as the supply of prime stock run out before dealers had procured all they wanted. The market at the close was a firm one: we quote as follows:

Extra 100 lbs fine wool	$6 00a6 25
Prime 90 lbs fine wool	5 75a6 00
Brime 90 lbs. fine wool	5 50a5 65
Prime 85 lbs. fine wool	5 25a5 50
Fair 80 lbs fine wool	4 25a4 75

The receipts since our last were 7,500 head; the shipment for the same time were 11,400 head.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, PITTSBURGH, Wednesday, September 25, 1872.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle by the different railroads, centering at the Union yards were thirty-two cars, or six hundred and fifty head. In addition to these there were drovers from Washington, Beaver, Butler and Mercer counties, and one from West Virginia, in all some four hundred head, making in those by rail not less than one thousand head on sale this morning. In quality the greater part of the offerings were from medium to common, but few good cattle being on sale. The market opened up slow and continued so until about nine o'clock, when butchers who wanted good cattle became more anxious to purchase and the trade ruled more lively on these grades. The supply of rarely prime cattle was not sufficient to meet the demand and prices obtained were fully up to those of last week. Medium cattle were plenty and butchers purchased very slow; the market dragging throughout. The prices obtained were hardly as good as last week. Common stock was in supply greater than the demand and butchers purchased at pretty much their own figures. At noon there were several lots of common unsold and from the looks of things we think they will have to go to East Liberty for wholesale.

BULLS.

The number of bulls on sale this morning was small, amounting to only about a dozen head. There was a fair inquiry for them, and prices ruled a shade stronger than last week. Sales were made from $2 50a$3 00 per hundred lb.

SSOCKERS.

The number of cattle on sale to-day fit for nothing but stock purposes was quite large. There is no demand for stock cattle, and dealers find it pretty hard to dispose of their cattle.

FRESH COWS.

The number of fresh cows on sale today was rather small. The demand for good milkers is fair and prices ranged from $40a$55, according to the quality.

PRICES.

The following are the prices at which the different grades sold: Extra, 1,400 lb. steers, fine and smooth, $7 25; prime 1,300 lb. steers, fine and smooth, $6 75 to $7 00; good 1,200 lb. steers, fine and smooth, $6 25 to $6 50; good 1,100 lb. steers $5 25 to $5 75; fair 1,000 lb. steers, $4 75 to $5 25; common, $3 50 to $4 50; cows, $3 50 to $4 50; heifers, $3 00 to $4 50.

SHEEP.

The number of sheep and lambs on sale to-day was large, footing up some seventeen hundred head, the greater portion of which came from Butler county. The quality was infirm, but few good lambs being among the offerings. Prices ruled from 15a25c lower than last week, and trade dull at that.

Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, September 25.—Flour firm; superfine $4 50a5 25; extra $6 00a 6 25. Wheat, receipts light; prime wanted at an advance; Indiana and Delaware red $1 80a1 88; amber $1 85a1 90. Rye steady at 74a75c. Corn active; yellow 70c; mixed western 68a70c. Oats quiet; new white 42a45c; old 46a48c. Petroleum, crude 16c; refined 23¼c. Whisky steady at 94c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, September 26, 1872.

CATTLE.

The run of cattle since our last report was a large one, being in excess of the demand. This, together with unfavorable news from the eastern markets, produced a dull market, with the advantage on the side of buyers, who were not anxious to invest; the natural result is prices are very unsettled, and correct figures are difficult to obtain. Should the run continue similar to the last few days, lower figures may be looked for. All things considered, we think it advisable to omit quotations, as they would contain but little information. The receipts since our last were 4,550 head; the shipments for the same time were 3,325 head.

HOGS.

The run of hogs since our last was a large one, and a dull market was the result, buyers purchasing very sparingly, as they have no confidence in even the present prices being maintained. From present indications the hog crop of this year will be a large one, so that the prospect for cheap bacon the coming season is a good one. The current rates are as follows: Extra Philadelphia $5 40; prime Philadelphia $5 25a5 35; Yorkers $4 75a 4 90.

The receipts since our last were 7,600 head; the shipments for the same time were 10,200 head.

SHEEP.

The receipts of sheep were not large, as compared with our previous report; still the supply was equal to the demand; buyers were acting with caution, and were not inclined to hurry matters, preferring to wait and see if lower figures will not be inaugurated. The asking rates were:

Extra 100 pounds, fine wool, $6a6 25; prime 95 pounds, fine wool, $5 50a5 75; prime 90 pounds, fine wool, $5 25a5 50; good 85 pounds, fine wool, $4 75a5; prime 80 pounds, fine wool, $4 25a4 75. The receipts since our last reach 6,205 head; the shipments for the same time were 2,470 head.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, September 25.—Money after loaning at 1 16 closed easy at 6 per cent.

Sterling was dull at 7¾a7¾ for prime sixty day, and 8¾a⅞ for sight.

Gold was firmer opening at 1 13¾, selling down to 113⅝, and closing at 113¾a 113⅞. Loans were made at from 2 for carrying to 1-16 for use. Clearings $45,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $36,000,000.

Governments were quiet and a fraction lower. The government awarded $1,000,000 at 111.95a112.10.

State bonds were dull and steady.

The situation on stock exchange was less exciting in Erie, but more interesting in the general list. The two extremes for Erie were 52a49¼ cash, and 51 and 49¼ regular. The extreme difference between cash and regular was 1 per cent. and there was a large amount of stock borrowed from this rate down to flat. During the afternoon the difference between cash and regular was slight. At one time cash Erie was from ⅛ to ¾ below the price in the regular way. The most exciting event of the day was the rise in Panama and Pacific mail, the former advancing 3½ per cent. and the latter 4½. The upward movement was based on the rumors spoken of yesterday.

New Jersey Central and Delaware and Lackawanna declined 1½ per cent on a rupture between the two companies on the dividend question. The early dealings in the shares not mentioned above showed a firm market and a general advance, but in the afternoon the entire list commenced weaker, and prices declined. In the downward movement Erie and Panama were the most conspicuous, the former declining 2½ and the latter 4 per cent. Northwest preferred was particularly weak and declined 2½. Pacific mail fell off 2 per cent. Later in the afternoon there was a recovery in the list of ¼a1 per cent., while Panama recovered 3½.

In northwest preferred it is estimated 15,000 long shares were sold.

The market closed dull and weak.

The governing committee of the Stock Exchange decided that members whose stock sold out under the rule for non-delivery, and who then neglect or refuse to deliver or pay the differences, shall be amenable to the rules and punishable upon conviction, by expulsion under a two-third vote.

PRODUCE.

Cotton higher, good export demand; middling upland, 18¾c. Flour dull and lower: superfine western and state, $6 15a 6 60; common to good extra, $7 20a7 50; extra Ohio, $7 35a10 00; St. Louis, $6 65a 11 25. Rye flour steady at $4 50a5 40. Corn meal steady at $3 85a3 90. Whisky a shade firmer at 92a92½c. Wheat quiet; rejected spring, $1 35a1 40; No. 3 spring, $1 42½a1 46½; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 52a 1 55. Rye quiet; western store, 80c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn firm, fair export demand per steamer; western mixed, 64a65; sales do. at 65¼a65½c. Oats heavy and a shade lower; old western, 46a47c; new mixed, 40a 42c; new white, 45a46. Eggs firm at 30a31c. Hogs quiet and heavy at $26 00a33 00 for 72. Leather quiet; stady at 27a29c; Orinoco 26a27c. Wool quiet; Ohio 60c; unwashed 37½a42c; lambs pull 46a50c; extra do 52½c; western 27a30c. Coffee firm; Rio 14½a18¾c. Sugar firm; fair to good refined 8¾a9¼c; Cuba 8¼a9c. Molasses dull. Rice quiet 8¼a9¼c. Petroleum—Crude 11c; refined 24½c. Turpentine firm at 62a63c. Pork quiet; mess $14 05a14 10; prime mess $13 00a13 50. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats dull; hams 11a14c; shoulders 7c; middles dull; long clear 8¼a8¾c. Lard heavy; No 1 to prime steam new 8¾a8¾c; old 8¾c; kettle 9¼a9¾c. Butter quiet; western 10a11c. Cheese firm at 11a13½c.

METALS.

1M anufactured copper unchanged; ingot ake in buyers favor at 33a33¼c. Pig iron firm; Scotch 52½a60c; American 52a 57c; Russia sheet 17¼a17½c; gold bar firm at $1 15a1 20. Nails firm; cut $6 00; clinch $7 50a8 00; horseshoe $21a23.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON, September 25, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92¼ 5-20s' 63, 92¼a92⅜; 5-20s '65 93½; '67 92; 10-40s 87⅝; new 5s 89¼; Erie 39. American securities quet and steady. Tallow 44s 3d. Linseed oil 37s8 7s 6d. Turpentine 45s 7d.

PARIS, September 25.—Rentes 52 francs 90 centimes.

FRANKFORT, September 25.—5'20s '65, 95⅞.

LIVERPOOL, September 25.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling upland 9⅝a9⅝; Orleans 9¾; sales 12,000 bales for speculation and export 4,000 bales. sales of Orleans for November at 9⅝; September 9¾; middling uplands for October at 9¾; November 9¼. Breadstuffs quiet and steady: red winter wheat 12s 4d; flour 32s; corn 29s 9d. Cheese 60s. Cumberland middles 34s 6d. Short rib middle 37s.

ANTWERP, September 25.—Refined petroleum 48f.

LONDON, September 25.—The steamships Abyssinia, Egypt, Caledonia and Berlin have arrived out.

NEW YORK, September 25.—The steamers Holland and Java, from Liverpool, have arrived.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, September 26, 1872.

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METALS.

1M anufactured copper unchanged; ingot ake in buyers favor at 33a33¼c. Pig iron firm; Scotch 52½a60c; American 52a 57c; Russia sheet 17¼a17½c; gold bar firm at $1 15a1 20. Nails firm; cut $6 00; clinch $7 50a8 00; horseshoe $21a23.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON, September 25, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92¼ 5-20s' 63, 92¼a92⅜; 5-20s '65 93½; '67 92; 10-40s 87⅝; new 5s 89¼; Erie 39. American securities quet and steady. Tallow 44s 3d. Linseed oil 37s8 7s 6d. Turpentine 45s 7d.

PARIS, September 25.—Rentes 52 francs 90 centimes.

FRANKFORT, September 25.—5'20s '65, 95⅞.

LIVERPOOL, September 25.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling upland 9⅝a9⅝; Orleans 9¾; sales 12,000 bales for speculation and export 4,000 bales. sales of Orleans for November at 9⅝; September 9¾; middling uplands for October at 9¾; November 9¼. Breadstuffs quiet and steady: red winter wheat 12s 4d; flour 32s; corn 29s 9d. Cheese 60s. Cumberland middles 34s 6d. Short rib middle 37s.

ANTWERP, September 25.—Refined petroleum 48f.

LONDON, September 25.—The steamships Abyssinia, Egypt, Caledonia and Berlin have arrived out.

NEW YORK, September 25.—The steamers Holland and Java, from Liverpool, have arrived.

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and the skin made smooth by using *Juniper* Tar Soap Manufactured by Caswell Hazard & Co., New York.

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And a complexion fair and free from Pimples, Blotches and Eruptions, purify your blood by taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It has no equal for this purpose. 597

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Founded on a Rock:—The disappointed adventurers who have from time to time attempted to run their worthless potions against DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS now that they cannot understand what foundation there is for its amazing popularity. The explanation is simple enough. The reputation of the world-renowned tonic is founded on a rock, the ROCK OF EXPERIENCE. All its ingredients are pure and wholesome. How, then, could its testers and cheats expect to rival it with compounds of cheap drugs and cheap liquor, or with liquor less than a state of acetous fermentation? Of course the charlatans have come to grief. Their little game has failed. Their contempt for the sagacity of the community has been justly punished. Meanwhile PLANTATION BITTERS seems to be in a fair way of eventually superseding every other medicinal preparation included the class to which it belongs. In every State and Territory of the Union it is, to-day, the accepted specific for nervous debility, dyspepsia, fever and ague, rheumatism, and all ailments involving a deficiency of vital power.

Castoria.

As tubsitute for Castor Oil—a vegetable preparation containing neither Minerals, Morphine nor Alcohol. It is pleasant to take, does not nauseate, and operates when all other remedies failed. Dr. Pitcher has experimented fifteen years in producing a preparation mo e efficient than Castor Oil, without its horrid taste. The Castoria regulates the system; cures constipation, stomach ache, croup and flatulency, and kills worms. It does not distress or gripe. By its quieting, soothing effect, it produces natural sleep, and is particularly adapted to crying and teething children.

We desire physicians to test this article, and will forward three bottles GRATIS to the address of any one so authenticated. Insist that your druggist order it for you. It costs but 35 cents, and one bottle will save many doctors' bills.

J. B. ROSE & CO., 33 Broadway, N. Y.

MARRIED.

BIGGS—HILL—On Tuesday evening, September 24th, 1872, at the Third Presbyterian Church, Sixth avenue, by the Rev. A. F Noble, Mr. GEORGE W. BIGGS to Miss HATTIE A. HILL, both of Pittsburgh. No cards.

DIED.

MELLON—Tuesday, September 24th, 1872, at 9 o'clock A. M., JOHN MELLON, Esq., aged 48 years.

STERN—Monday afternoon, September 23, 1872, LOUIS STERN, aged 59 years.

JORDAN—On Monday evening, September 23d, at 10½ o'clock, JAMES SALISBURY, son of John L. and Lizzie Jordan, and grandson of James Salisbury, Esq.

KANE—Saturday evening, September 21, 1872, HENRY KANE, aged 64 years.

KURTZ—Died on Monday the 23d inst., at 4:50 P. M. GEORGE B. KURTZ, in the 42d year of his age.

KERR—On Monday afternoon, at 3 p. m., at Loretta, Rev. P. KERR, late of St. Agnes Church, Soho, and formerly of St. Paul's Cathedral.

BOYER—On Wednesday the 18th, at 5:15 P. M., HARRY N., son of Samuel and Hattie N. Boyer, aged 7 years and 6 months.

MALONE—On Monday morning, September 23d, 1872, at 11 o'clock, ANNIE, wife of Charles Malone, aged 23 years.

WATSON—On Wednesday morning, September 25, at 7½ o'clock, Miss Caroline Watson, granddaughter of Henry Omsller, aged seven years and one month.

SCOTT—On Wednesday, September 25, at 12½ o'clock P. M., Clara, wife of Jos. A. Scott, in the 25th year of her age.

LEGAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature for the creation of a corporation by the name and style of "The Home Real Estate and Savings Bank," to be located in the city of Pittsburgh. The object of the corporation shall be the purchase and sale of real estate, in connection with banking or discounting privileges. The amount of capital stock to be fixed at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars 1y2-12 swtw

NOTICE—APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO THE next Legislature to the State of Pennsylvania for a charter for the Ætna Savings Bank, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the privilege of increasing the same to two hundred thousand dollars, and to be located in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny. 1e256mwo

ELIZA ANN DRAVO, BY HER NEXT friend, Thos. Marshall,
vs.
H. C. Dravo.
680 June, 1872. In Divorce. Common Pleas Court.

To H. C. Dravo, respondent:

You are hereby notified and required to be and appear before the Judge of said Court on the first Monday of December, 1872, to answer the complaint of plaintiff in above stated case.

HUGH S. FLEMING, Sheriff.
sept26-4tw

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Halt Alive.

It is a sad thing to pass through life only half alive. Yet there are thousands whose habitual condition is one of languor and debility. They complain of no specific disease; they suffer no positive pain, but they have no relish for anything which affords mental or sensuous pleasure to their more robust and energetic fellow beings.

In nine cases out of ten this state of lassitude and torpor arises from a morbid stomach. Indigestion destroys the energy of both mind and body. When the waste of nature is not supplied by a due and regular assimilation of the food, every organ is starved, every function interrupted.

Now, what does common sense suggest under these circumstances of depression? The system needs rousing and strengthening; not merely for an hour or two, to sink afterwards into a more pitiable condition than ever (as it assuredly would do if an ordinary alcoholic stimulant were resorted to), but radically and permanently.

How is this desirable object to be accomplished? The answer to this question, founded on the unvarying experience of a quarter of a century, is easily given. Infuse new vigor into the digestive organs by